

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1323.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, 6th of APRIL next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments.

ARTS.

	Scholar.	Present Examiner.
One in <i>Classical Languages</i>	150d.	Rev. Prof. Hevia, Esq. M.A.
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One in <i>Materia Medica and Pharmacy</i>	100d.	Vacant.

The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Candidates will announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 20th of March.

Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
March 2nd, 1853. H. W. ROTMAN, Registrar.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—A COURSE of LECTURES in preparation for the MATRICULATION at the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, in 1853, will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 4th.

For particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— An ELEMENTARY COURSE of BOTANY—Prof. LINDELEY will commence on MONDAY, March 14th, at eight o'clock, to a Junior Class, and on TUESDAY, March 15th, at nine o'clock, to a Senior Class. Both Classes will consist of Practical Lessons and Orders of Plants belonging to the Flora of Europe. The Lectures will be delivered, with the exception of the Easter Vacation, daily at 8 A.M., until the 1st of May, and afterwards on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 11 A.M. The Course is adapted for persons commencing the study of Botany. —Fee, 5s.

The Course to the Senior Class will commence on the 3rd of May.

WILLIAM SHARPEY, M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

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CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

February, 1853.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen intending to MATRICULATE are informed that, with the consent of the Council of University College, a COURSE of INSTRUCTION in various subjects required for that examination, will be delivered at the College by Mr. ERNEST ADAMS, Assistant Master in University College School, and Classical Tutor at University Hall, and WILLIAM WATSON, B.A. London, Assistant Master in University College School. The course will commence on Tuesday, April 5th, and the Classes will meet on five days of the week, for two hours each day. Fee, 5s. For further particulars apply to Mr. ADAMS, University College School.

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NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

All Works of PAINTING, SCULPTURE, or ARCHITECTURE intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on MONDAY, the 4th, or TUESDAY, the 5th of APRIL next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor any Works to be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

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The Prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—(By ROYAL CHARTER.) Specimens of the two prints to be given to every Subscriber of the current year may now be seen at the Office;

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3rd February 1853.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—TO SCULPTORS.—The COUNCIL regret that they have been unable to award the Premium offered for a Bas-relief commemorative of the late Duke of Wellington, no work of sufficient merit, in conformity with the terms of the Advertisement, having been submitted. Sculptors are requested to send their Models on Monday or Tuesday next, the 7th and 8th inst.

GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary Lewis Poocock, J. Secretaries.

444, West Strand, March 3, 1853.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION

A SOCIETY.—Part III. for the Year 1852—2, containing BATHS and WASHHOUSES, &c., will be ready for delivery on the 7th inst. A Title-page and List of Contents, for the purpose of binding the Works issued for the four years 1848—52, is given thereon. A few Copies of the set can still be obtained on payment of £10. 10s. per set.

The Work for the current year 1852—3, consisting of the DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE, being in progress, Members are requested to forward their Subscriptions (One Guinea) forthwith.

WYATT PAPWORTH, Hon. Sec.

14, Great Marlborough-street, March 1, 1853.

RÉUNION DES ARTS, 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.—The Committee of Management begs to announce to the Subscribers and Contributors that the Second Meeting of the Society takes place on Wednesday Evening, March 9, at Eight o'clock, when a Lecture will be delivered on the PASSIONS AS EMPLOYED IN POETRY, by AUGUSTUS F. WEST MACCOTT, Esq. The succeeding Meetings will be held on every alternate Wednesday until July.

LECTURES on the MANUFACTURE of POTTERY.

A Course of SIX LECTURES, in connexion with the DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART, will be delivered in the LECTURE THEATRE of THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, in connection with the SCIENCE AND ART employed in the Manufacture of Pottery, Porcelain, and PORCELAIN, at 8 p.m., on the following THURSDAYS:—

March 3.—On the Geological Origin and Distribution of Clays.

By Professor RAMSEY, F.R.S.

March 10.—On the Extraction and Preparation of Clays, China, Stones, &c. By Mr. Warington W. Smyth, M.A. Cavendish-square.

March 17.—A General View of the Chemistry of Pottery. By Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B. F.R.S. &c.

March 24.—On the Applications of the Metals to the Colouring of Porcelain. By Dr. Peter V. L.

March 31.—On the History of the Art applied to Ancient Pottery.

By Dr. R. N. Worm, Esq.

April 7.—On the History of the Art applied to Modern Pottery.

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Specimens of the Pottery of various ages and countries will be exhibited during the Lectures.

Tickets for the Course are, each, and for Single Lectures at 1s. each, to be had at the Department of Practical Art, at Marlborough House, and the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street.

The Course of Lectures 'On the Construction of Forms of Animals,' by Professor E. Forbes, to be delivered in April, will be duly announced.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES and of SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The Second Course of SIX LECTURES on the ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, by A. C. RAMSEY, F.R.S., will be commenced on MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., and continued on each succeeding Monday at the same hour. Tickets may be obtained at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, by Working Men only, daily, during the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and evenings, to 8 o'clock, upon payment of a Registration Fee of 1s. for the whole Course.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

REVIEWS

Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.
By A. H. Layard, M.P. Murray.

The publication of Mr. Layard's 'Monuments of Nineveh,' and of his 'Nineveh and its Remains,' has thrown so much light on Sacred History, that the results of his further researches in the mines of Assyrian Antiquities have been looked for with eager curiosity. However high may have been the anticipations of the public, they will be amply realized in this production,—the subject-matter of which is full of most valuable and suggestive materials. As the title of the volume imports, Mr. Layard's more recent investigations have not been limited to the seat of his original discoveries. His wanderings have spread over a wide tract; extending from the Black Sea to Niffer in the low marshy country between the Tigris and the Euphrates, thirty miles south of Babylon,—and in an easterly direction to the mountainous district Shemdeena, on the confines of Persia:—the lines of his route diverging to every locality either known or supposed to contain ancient remains. The Trustees of the British Museum having requested him to undertake a continuance of his researches among the ruins of Nineveh, some official arrangements were made in furtherance of the proposed expedition; but although these arrangements necessarily afforded many advantages that Mr. Layard had not previously possessed, they were yet far from adequate to the occasion, and totally unworthy of a great nation. That Mr. Layard should have accomplished so much with the limited means at his command is in the highest degree creditable to him.

It appears from the narrative of our traveller, that on the 31st of August 1849, the expedition under his direction arrived at Trebizond; whence it proceeded without incident to Erzeroum,—which was reached on the 8th of September. From Erzeroum to Mosul the route was nearly direct; but as the districts of Armenia and Kurdistan through which it passed are nearly untraversed ground, the details of the journey possess the charm of novelty:—and Mr. Layard's descriptions of the country and the people are so distinguished by quick observation and graphic power, that they will prove very entertaining to the general reader.

The following scene and description of a threshing-floor are both pleasing and curious.—

"We left the plain of Hinnis by a pass through the mountain range of Zernak. In the valleys we found clusters of black tents belonging to the nomad Kurds, and the hill sides were covered with their flocks. The summit of a high peak overhanging the road is occupied by the ruins of a castle formerly held by Kurdish chiefs, who levied black-mail on travellers, and carried their depredations into the plains. On reaching the top of the pass we had an uninterrupted view of the Subhan Dhan. From the village of Karagol, where we halted for the night, it rose abruptly before us. This magnificent peak, with the rugged mountains of Kurdistan, the River Euphrates winding through the plain, the peasants driving the oxen over the corn on the threshing-floor, and the groups of Kurdish horsemen with their long spears and flowing garments, formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an indelible impression on the imagination, and bring back in after years indescribable feelings of pleasure and repose. The threshing-floor, which added so much to the beauty and interest of the picture at Karagol, had been seen in all the villages we had passed during our day's journey. The abundant harvest had been gathered in, and the corn was now to be threshed and stored for the winter. The process adopted is simple, and nearly such as it was in

patriarchal times. The children either drive horses round and round over the heaps, or standing upon a sledge stuck full of sharp flints on the under part, are drawn by oxen over the scattered sheaves. Such were 'the threshing-sledges armed with teeth' mentioned by Isaiah. In no instance are the animals muzzled—'thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn'; but they linger to pick up a scanty mouthful as they are urged on by the boys and young girls, to whom the duties of the threshing-floor are chiefly assigned. The grain is winnowed by the men and women, who throw the corn and straw together into the air with a wooden shovel, leaving the wind to carry away the chaff whilst the seed falls to the ground. The wheat is then raked into heaps, and left on the threshing-floor until the tithe-gatherer has taken his portion."

Mr. Layard subsequently aptly adds.—

"Let the painter who would throw off the conventionalities of the age, who would feel as well as portray the incidents of Holy Writ, wander in the East, and mix, not as the ordinary traveller, but as a student of men and of nature, with its people. He will daily meet with customs which he will otherwise be at a loss to understand, and be brought face to face with those who have retained with little change the manners, language, and dress of a patriarchal race."

In the course of this journey Mr. Layard found rock sculptures of the Parthian period at Fynyek and at Jezireh on the Tigris, of which he has given engravings in his book. We apprehend, however, that Fynyek is a misprint for Funduk,—to which place the line indicating his track on the larger map conducts us; and we are the more inclined to adopt this alternative, because it is not more than twenty miles from Jezireh, where similar sculptures exist, and which, as its name imports, is an island.

Mr. Layard commenced his excavations at Kouyounjik shortly after his arrival at Mosul; and his labours were rewarded by discoveries so singularly valuable, that we prefer completing the outline of his excursions in search of objects of interest before proceeding to the examination of the objects themselves.

Mr. Layard having been enabled to do good service to the Yezidis on several occasions,—but more especially through the powerful influence of Sir Stratford Canning, who brought their wrongs under the notice of the Porte and succeeded in obtaining redress,—the gratitude of the people seemed to know no bounds. In many ways they were most useful to him; and his frequent allusions to them show that he fully reciprocated their good feeling. The account of the visit paid by him and his companions to Sheikh Adi at the period of the annual festival is hit off in his usual happy and animated strain; while the particulars concerning the creed of the Yezidis and their social arrangements are in all respects highly interesting. During the progress of the excavations at Kouyounjik, our traveller again examined Nimroud,—and made some very important discoveries. He likewise, about the same period, visited Khorsabad, Baazani, Baasheikhah, and other ruins at the base of the Gebel Makloub. Subsequently, he visited the rock sculptures at Bavian, on the left bank of the Ghazir, a tributary of the Zab:—sculptures which he esteems to be the most important that have yet been discovered in Assyria.

In the following March our traveller visited the mound of Shomamok,—where some excavations then in progress were revealing ruins of buildings, vases, and inscribed bricks. From the summit of the Ksar of Shomamok he took bearings of twenty-five considerable mounds, the remains of ancient Assyrian population. A little later in the month he started on a visit to the Khabour, a tributary of the Euphrates, the Chaboras of the Greeks; and on his way he

examined Abou Khameerah,—of which he furnishes the following description.—

"In general plan the ruins closely resemble those of Mokhamour in the Tai country. A broad and lofty mound shows the traces of several distinct platforms or terraces rising one above the other. It is almost perpendicular on its four sides, except where, on the south-eastern, there appears to have been an inclined ascent, or a flight of steps, leading to the summit, and it stands nearly in the centre of an inclosure of earthen walls forming a regular quadrangle about 660 paces square. The workmen had opened deep trenches and tunnels in several parts of the principal ruin, and had found walls of sun-dried brick, unsculptured alabaster slabs, and some circular stone sockets for the hinges of gates, similar to those discovered at Nimroud. The baked bricks and the pieces of gypsum and pottery scattered amongst the rubbish bore no inscriptions, nor could I, after the most careful search, find the smallest fragment of sculpture. I have no hesitation, however, in assigning the ruins to the Assyrian period."

Mr. Layard likewise made some researches in Tel Ermah, "the mound of the spears," and in other mounds, all contained within quadrangular earthen walls;—but without finding any fragments of inscribed stone or bricks. From one group of mounds known as Tel Jemai, not less than two hundred ruins could be despaired. The whole road to the village of Sinjar lay among innumerable ruins; but the largest examined were called Hathail and Usgah. These "resembled those of Abou-Khameerah and Tel Ermah; with the remains of terraces—the ascent to them being on the south-eastern side,—and the inclosure of earthen walls." Arrived at the Sinjar, Mr. Layard says:—

"I had little anticipated the beauty and extent of the view which opened round us on the top of the pass. The Sinjar is a solitary ridge rising abruptly in the midst of the desert; from its summit, therefore, the eye ranges on one side over the vast level wilderness stretching to the Euphrates, and on the other over the plain bounded by the Tigris and the lofty mountains of Kurdistan. Nisbin and Mardin were both visible in the distance. I could distinguish the hills of Baadri and Sheikh Adi, and many well-known peaks of the Kurdish Alps. Behind the lower ranges, each distinctly marked by its sharp, serrated outline, were the snow-covered heights of Tiyari and Bohtan. Whilst to the south of the Sinjar artificial mounds appeared to abound,—to the north I could distinguish but few such remains. We dismounted to gaze on this truly magnificent scene, lighted up by the setting sun. I have rarely seen any prospect more impressive than these boundless plains viewed from a considerable elevation. Besides the idea of vastness they convey, the light and shade of passing clouds flitting over the face of the land, and the shadows as they lengthen towards the close of day, produce constantly changing effects of singular variety and beauty."

On reaching the Khabour, the travellers pitched their tents on the right bank, near Arban,—an artificial mound of irregular shape; from the summit of which—"the eye ranged over a level country bright with flowers, and spotted with black tents, and innumerable flocks of sheep and camels. During our stay at Arban, the colour of these great plains was undergoing a continual change. After being for some days of a golden yellow, a new family of flowers would spring up, and it would turn almost in a night to a bright scarlet, which would as suddenly give way to the deepest blue. Then the meadows would be mottled with various hues, or would put on the emerald green of the most luxuriant pastures. The glowing descriptions I had so frequently received from the Bedouins of the beauty and fertility of the banks of the Khabour were more than realized. The Arab boast that its meadows bear three distinct crops of grass during the year, and the wandering tribes look upon its wooded banks and constant greensward as a paradise during the summer months, where men can enjoy a cool shade, and beast can find fresh and tender herbs, whilst all around is yellow, parched and sapless. In

[MAR. 5, '53]

the extreme distance, to the east of us, rose a solitary conical elevation, called by the Arabs Koukab. In front, to the south, was the beautiful hill of the Sinjar, ever varying in colour and in outline as the declining sun left fresh shadows on its furrowed sides. Behind, and not far distant, was the low, wooded range of Abd-ul Azeez. Artificial mounds, smaller in size than Arban, rose here and there above the thin belt of trees and shrubs skirting the river bank."

On examining the ruins of Arban, Mr. Layard found two separate pairs of winged bulls, full fifty feet beneath the level of the ruin. They were, of course, limestone,—did not exceed five feet and a half in height,—were inscribed with Assyrian characters, from which it appeared that they belonged to the palace of a king whose name has not yet been found,—and possessed some marked peculiarities in execution that indicated a different period from the sculptures previously found. Besides these bulls, a lion with extended jaws, a copper bell, some painted bricks, glass, pottery, and fragments of earthenware, ornamented and highly-glazed, were found.—But the most interesting of all the relics discovered at Arban were, several Egyptian scarabæi of the "time," says Mr. Layard "of the eighteenth dynasty, or of the fifteenth century before Christ; a period when, as we learn from Egyptian monuments, there was a close connexion between Assyria and Egypt."

But we cannot attempt to follow Mr. Layard through the whole of his excursions,—or even to all the artificial mounds which he records. We must proceed, next week, to direct our attention to the antiquities which he has been so successful in revealing.

The Recommendations of the Oxford University Commissioners, with Selections from their Report; and a History of the University Subscription Tests, including Notices of the University and Collegiate Visitations. By James Heywood, M.P., &c. Longman & Co.

Mr. Heywood's name is identified with the cause of University reform. He had the honour, as our readers know, in April, 1850, to move in the House of Commons an address to Her Majesty, praying for the appointment of the Royal Commission "to inquire into the state of the Universities and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of those important institutions to the requirements of modern times." It was in the course of the debate on this motion, that Lord John Russell declared his intention to advise the Crown to issue the Commissions of Inquiry into the state of Oxford and Cambridge whose proceedings have since occupied so much of the attention of all who desire the prosperity of those Universities. Mr. Heywood is naturally interested in a special manner in the progress of an agitation which he has more than most public men helped to promote; and the present volume is his most recent contribution to that agitation.

The volume, in its present shape, seems to us to be hardly what was called for; and we can account for its publication only by supposing that Mr. Heywood, who is a master of his subject, knows very well what he is about. It is substantially a republication of selected portions of the bulky Report of the Oxford Commissioners, and of selected portions of the evidence. A compendious abridgment of that Report for general use might have been serviceable; but the present volume hardly answers to our notion of such an abridgment, there being almost no attempt in it at classification or clear arrangement. The extracts from the Report and the other documents are strung together with little attention to order or discrimination;

so that, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish what portion of the matter of the volume is Mr. Heywood's own, and what is merely excerpted from the Report.

To such as are not familiar with the contents of the Report already, this volume will, however, be acceptable as presenting the main points of that Report in a shorter compass than the original; while even to those who are familiar with the Report, there will be matter of interest in Mr. Heywood's Preface and in his sketch of the "History of University Subscription Tests." We particularly recommend the latter (which occupies about eighty pages of the volume) as supplying most important information relative to the origin and progress of a custom the continuance of which is the main impediment to the usefulness of the Universities as national institutions. There the reader will find, that the practice of exacting subscription to religious tests was no part of the original constitution of the Universities; that it originated in what was essentially an ephemeral condition of things,—namely, the alternation and struggle to which England was at one time liable between the Reformation and the Papacy; and that, moreover, even at that time tests were meant originally to apply only to the clergy. In the same portion of Mr. Heywood's volume will be found many interesting particulars relating to the royal visitations of the Universities and Colleges in the troublous times of religious controversy, from the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of Charles the Second inclusive.

Much labour, and that from many hands, will be required to carry on the agitation now going on for University Reform to a successful issue. There is danger that small offers of reform from within may rob of its strength, or at least of its clamant energy, the more resolute and wholesale spirit of reform which prevails without. "Universities," said Lord Melbourne in 1837, "never reform themselves. He did not say that of Universities only. Every institution was unwilling to reform itself. It required a fresh eye, an external eye, that would not be dazzled or affected by the internal atmosphere." This is partly true, but not wholly; and it is a pleasant thing to see prominent among our University reformers men, like Mr. Heywood, who, though familiar with the "internal atmosphere," look at the matter with something of the boldness and freshness of the "external eye."

Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington. By Alfred Tennyson, Poet-Laureate. A New Edition. Moxon.

Mr. Tennyson has suffered from the severity of the critics in their remarks on the first hasty edition of his laureate lyric to the memory of the "Great Duke"; and, as we had the means of informing our readers in our own review of the 'Ode' [see *Athen.* No. 1308] that it was his intention to do, he has subjected his work to a thorough revision, and sought to make it more worthy at once of himself and of his subject. The poem in its amended state has much of that finish which the writer had not time in the pressure of the immediate occasion to communicate to the original draft. In this issue not only are there many passages added of great power and beauty, but such minute corrections are introduced into single lines as amount nearly to recomposition. All this may seem strange to those who have been accustomed to look on poetry as an inspiration rather than an art; but to the better instructed it will furnish a modern instance in corroboration of the Horatian maxim, that time and leisure are essential to the production of a per-

fect poem. The comparative failure of Mr. Tennyson's first sketch is, moreover, one of the penalties of the Laureateship. The mind of the free poet, who has been privileged to act on the pure impulse of his will, must needs feel an inauspicious constraint when urged to its office by the prescription of an external occasion,—and will be perplexed by the presence of a necessity which is not that of its own inspiration. The Muse is a spirit who will not be compelled; and Mr. Tennyson has found his profit in waiting till she was ready to lend him her willing aid in the task of revision.

It would require an extensive collation of passages to point out the minute corrections to be found in this new edition,—and much remark and analysis touching the effect of diction on the mind to measure their precise propriety;—but the reader who has no wish to be too metaphysical may practically put himself into the way of judging of the matter by re-perusing the poem in its present shape, and consciously remarking the different impressions which it makes, though in substance it is the same poem. There are a completeness and compactness, produced by what is added and what is subtracted, that satisfy and fill the imagination with a sense of harmony that was previously wanting. In some cases there are a proportion and an artistic reserve indicated in the change of a mere epithet which makes all the difference in the world to the feeling. Thus, in the fifth line of the first Ode there was the phrase—

When laurel-garlanded heroes fall.

The compound epithet was injurious to the simplicity proper to an exordium, and injudiciously anticipated the decorations befitting the body of the poem. Mr. Tennyson, therefore, now prints the line in question and its two predecessors and successors as follows.—

Let us bury the Great Duke
To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation,
Mourning when their leaders fall,
Warriors carry the warrior's pall,
And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.

In the next stanza the poet supplies an omission in the first draft,—that of the place of the hero's death.—

Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?
He died on Walmer's lonely shore,
But here, in streaming London's central roar,
Let the sound of those he wrought for,
And the feet of those he fought for,
Echo round his bones for evermore.

—The contrast between the quiet of the one spot and the noise of the other, is full of suggested significance. The soul of the Duke, like that of Coriolanus, was familiar in life with the stir and bustle of numbers in competition—so let it be with him in his death! "Hark! the trumpets." These are the ushers of Marcus; before him he carries noise, and behind him he leaves tears." There is a feeling finely appropriate and full of the true warlike sentiment in the lines above cited, and which the two verses now introduced, and distinguished in our quotation by italics, serve more fully to develop.

The great difficulty experienced by Mr. Tennyson in this laureate Ode has evidently lain in his desire to penetrate through the martial symbols to the moral meaning of the Duke's life. It is with manifest unwillingness that he touches on the political differences and the battle-fields with which the Duke's memory is associated. He would transcend these, or else treat them as types of the spiritual, and lose them in the radiance of what they symbolized. War is alien, indeed, to the prevailing sentiment of the age. Its very glories are like the "fine gold" that has "become dim,"—and no longer dazzle the popular mind as they did. Accordingly, Mr. Tennyson interpreted them all by the one large term "duty,"—in the light of which a public lesson may be learnt, and the Duke's example may prove

the guiding star to any man however peacefully disposed. This, in fact, has been so generally felt, that the lesson has been dwelt on to satiety. By Mr. Tennyson it has been made the theme of one of the most brilliant passages in his Ode, —which we cited in our former article. To that passage are now added the following lines.—

Such was he : his work is done ;
But while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure ;
Till in all lands and thro' all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory.

Mr. Tennyson seems now, however, to have felt that he had dwelt too exclusively on the moral phases of the Duke's character; and he has supplied an additional number of references to the soldier-life of the departed warrior. He now reminds us that

No more in soldier fashion will he greet
With lifted hand the gazer in the street.

—And in the apostrophe to the shade of Nelson, he adds to the allusions to the Duke's victories the following :—

And underneath a nearer sun,
Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines,
Where he greatly stood at bay,
Whence he issued forth anew,
And ever greater and greater grew,
Beating from the wasted vines
Back to France her banded swarms.

—This word "banded" was "bandit" in the former copy. The alteration is a judicious one.

In the following citation, the lines in *italics* are additions or emendations.—

A people's voice ! we are a people yet.
Tho' all men else their nobler dreams forget
Confused by brainless mobs and lawless Powers;
Thank Him who led us here, and roughly set
His Saxon in blown seas and storming showers,
We have a voice, with which to pay the debt
Of boundless reverence and regret
To those great men who fought, and kept it ours.
And kept it ours, O God, from brute control;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole,
And save the one true seed of freedom down
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne,
That sober freedom out of which there springs
Our loyal passion for our temperate kings ;
For, saving that, ye help to save mankind
Till public wrong be crumbled into dust,
And drill the raw world for the march of mind,
Till crowds be same and crowns be just ;
But wink no more in slothful overtrust.
Remember him who led your hosts ;
Revere his warning ; guard your coasts ;
Your cannons moulder on the seaward wall ;
His voice is silent in your council-hall
For ever ; and whatever tempests lour
For ever silent ; even if they broke
In thunder, silent ; yet remember all
He spoke among you, and the Man who spoke ;
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power ;
Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims heen from life ;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right ;
Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named ;
Truth-lover was our English Duke ;
Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed.

From this section lines have been also omitted, —but it is not necessary to distinguish the rejected. Altogether this strope of the Ode is decidedly improved in its effect. It has gained power by compression as well as by dilation.

We will point out another additional gem or two,—and then conclude. They occur in the last strope ;—we have italicized the lines.—

*We revere, and while we hear
The tides of Music's golden sea
Setting toward eternity,
Lifted up in heart are we,
Until we doubt not that for one so true
There must be other nobler work to do
Than when he fought at Waterloo,
And Victor he must ever be.
For tho' the Giant Ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and work their will ;
Tho' worlds on worlds in myriad myriads roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul ?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust.*

*Hush, the Dead March sounds in the people's ears :
The dark crowd moves ; and there are sobs and tears :
The black earth pauseth : the mortal disappears :
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust :
He is gone who seem'd so great.*

—It will be obvious to the critical reader that the lines in *italics* serve to develop and illustrate the thought, and are not arbitrary extensions of the original matters.

The poem as it now stands has the mature stamp of the artist upon it. There are yet a few things which we should have liked to see removed or amended :—we will instance the imperfect rhymes commencing the sixth strope, —viz. "guest," "priest," "rest." This dissonance might have been avoided by an additional verse rhyming to "priest." Standing where it does, at the commencement of the finest section of the poem, the triplet in question is offensive. It is, besides, the only instance of poetic licence thus abused; and as it may be easily remedied, we hope to see the requisite line added in the next edition.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. De Lamartine. Divisions VII. and VIII. Vizetelly & Co.

The seventh volume — called the seventh "division" in the English translation—of M. De Lamartine's work, opens with an eloquent and characteristic passage. Since he wrote his 'History of the Girondists,' the historian has himself tasted of the sweets of power and suffered the reverses of fortune. A series of revolutions—republican, socialist, military—have swept over France; and in one of these he who is now the writer of other men's stories bore a most conspicuous part. The teachings of time have had their effect. They have not made M. De Lamartine less romantic in his choice, or less picturesque in his treatment, of themes,—but they have lent some little sternness to his style and added to the weight and solidity of his reflections. When his former historical essay came from the press, the author of 'Jocelyne' was above all things an artist, a man of letters. He told his story in what he then considered its most attractive form as a story ; was tender, vigorous, sentimental by prescription rather than by passion. He sought at that time to show his power more than to disseminate his opinion ; though he did not altogether neglect the dissemination of liberal ideas. After the revolution, we find in his writings the impress of earnest belief instead of the mere grace of literary finish.

The situation of the country in which our historian lives has changed,—and with it the condition of men's minds: but truth and fact remain the same. In the following summary of the effect produced in France by the disappearance of Napoleon—and in the powerful condemnation pronounced on the suicidal alliance between the men of liberal ideas and the men of military despotism—most readers will find a page of contemporary history.—

"The death of Napoleon, though it delivered the House of Bourbon from a competition for the throne, always to be dreaded with an opponent so popular in the army, did not, however, extinguish Bonapartism, but rather revived it under another form, fanaticism being always nourished by recitals of martyrdom. The liberal, or republican party, which dreaded the living Napoleon, affected to deify him after his death; and his name was opposed as a contrast, by the enemies of the Restoration, to the names as yet devoid of glory, of the princes who occupied, or who surrounded the throne. They made the former synonymous with the youth, the grandeur, and the glory of the nation; and the others they held up as a symbol of the old age, and decay of the country, and its subjection to foreign domination. This was odiously unjust: for the disasters of the two invasions, the occupation of

Paris, and the contraction of the French frontiers had been the penalty of Napoleon's reign; and the House of Bourbon had only reappeared after our reverses, to participate in and to repair these misfortunes, by probably saving our common country from dismemberment. But fanaticism pardons everything to its idol, and imputes all calamity to its victims. The memory of Napoleon, though shut up with him in his island, expanded itself still more freely, more inexhaustibly, and with greater fascination from his tomb. Both the people and the army seemed desirous of avenging the great captive for his European ostracism, by restoring an Empire, and raising altars to him in their homes and in their hearts. His name, in a little time, became a sort of popular and military divinity, to which nothing was wanted but a form of public worship. Contrary to real and material things, which apparently diminish in proportion as we recede from them, distance and death magnified him, as they magnify all imaginary objects. His birth, his boyhood, his rapid and mysterious elevation, his exploits in Italy and Egypt, his dreams of oriental Empire dissipated before St. Jean d'Acre, the vessel which had brought him back to the French coast as a fugitive, to make him master of the world, his armies innumerable as the migrations of nations, his fields of battle vast as whole provinces, his triumphs, his reverses, his abdications, his sea-girt prison in the bosom of far-distant oceans, his words flung from the summit of his rock to all parties to give food, flattery, hope, and regret to every shade of thought; finally, his death, thrown back and commented upon in reproaches and imprecations against England and against the Bourbons, made Napoleon the talk of the universe, the miracle of the cabin, the epic-poem of the barrack, and the lever of that identical revolution of which he had been the scourge. With the exception of some of those men who, like Cato and Tacitus, resist the impulse of their age without having the power to control it, posthumous Bonapartism absorbed everything and everybody: it mingled with the pride of glory, and with pity for the disasters of the country; it nourished amongst the masses one of those fatal popular feelings against which the reason of the few will always protest, but which prejudice, the genius of the multitude, will only make the more imperishable from its having henceforward the spell of distance and the inviolability of the grave. * * From the day that liberalism no longer dreaded his return upon the scene, he became its idol, and it pretended to pity, to regret, and to adore him. It wanted a name to fling to the army to attract its discontent, its hatred, and its ambition round a shadow, and it seized upon his. This was the epoch of that hypocritical alliance between the men of the Revolution and the men of the Empire, which combined at once against the Bourbons the contradictory passions of liberty and despotism, to unite them, for the moment at least, into one sole faction. It was this faction, whose ringleaders, like the Roman Augurs, could not look at each other without smiling, that was incessantly concocting, without any other sincerity than the sincerity of hatred, what has been since called the fifteen years' comedy. A fatal example and an immoral lesson given to the people by these false liberals and false despots, who, by divesting doctrine of all truth, made opposition depravity, and rendered the Republic and the Monarchy after them equally impossible. An opposition may be upheld by a sophism, but truth alone can support a government. The Republic was the truth of the revolutionary party, and despotism was the truth of the military; but in the alliance these two truths became a falsehood, which condemned them to a perpetual hypocrisy during the struggle, to irretrievable sterility after the triumph, and to absolute unfitness for anything else than to nourish stormy and dangerous factions in the state: a terrible legacy which Napoleon dying still left after him to the world, the fanaticism of absolute power allied to the fanaticism of popular radicalism, to sap between them every institution of representative republic, or of moderate monarchy."

Two great events fill up the chief part of this seventh volume,—the intervention of the French in Spain, and the revolution of Greece. Of the first M. De Lamartine takes a rather dynastic

and, for him, inconsistent view. He seems to deplore the movement at Madrid—though, as compared with the French Revolution, it was characterized by extreme gentleness and moderation;—and he tries to justify on national grounds the march of the French against the Peninsular patriots,—though, as is well known, the armies of the Bourbons made themselves in that expedition the abject slaves of the Holy Alliance. This is perhaps the least satisfactory part of M. De Lamartine's performance. Of the opinion of England on the subject of that intervention—or of the eloquent warnings pronounced by Canning—many of our readers may still retain a lively recollection. It was the first essentially false step taken by the restored family. From the day on which the Duke d'Angoulême crossed the frontiers with the avowed object of putting down constitutional government by force of arms in the merely dynastic interests of his house, England and the Bourbons ceased to be friends,—and Versailles had to lean more and more on the absolutist powers, until it fell at last in trying to pursue their policy.

We will not linger on the details of this so well-known expedition,—but we will make one or two extracts from the book in which it is described. Here is an animated sketch of Spain before it fell under the dominion of French ideas.—

"Its people, magnificently endowed by nature with heroism, intelligence and greatness of soul, was, however, the most backward of all Europe in its institutions. The struggle, at once national and religious, which it had to maintain against the Moors, to reconquer its territory and its independence, thus combining in one flame of enthusiasm its faith and its nationality, had left upon its character an impress of violence and superstition, in which the priest, the soldier, and the executioner, were mingled as it were in the same individual, and their respective qualities summed up together in the Inquisition. This inquisition, a perpetual *auto da fé*, suspended over conscience and liberty, and invented by the war of races to purge the soil, had indurated the character of the Spanish people. Cruelty, sanctified by religion, human victims burned for their belief by a slow fire at the stake, offered up as a spectacle and a holocaust to heaven and to men, had stifled all feeling of humanity in this nation. It had, still further, hermetically sealed up Spain against every ray of intelligence and liberty from the rest of Europe; science and civilization were only known there as words of evil; philosophy hid itself there as a mystery, and brooded as a vengeance; its manners were depraved; its monks reviving the middle ages, in one place possessors of all wealth, in another sanctifying mendicity; the court itself was only absolute over the people in virtue of its subjection to the priesthood. The sacerdotal police had the power of citing even the conscience of its kings, and did not withhold its hand before the sovereign pontiff himself. Egyptian in its institutions, African in its character, and Italian in its manners; such was Spain."

The march towards Madrid owed great part of its success—as M. De Lamartine shows—to M. Ouvrard. Who is M. Ouvrard? asks the reader of the present day. The historian—who delights to pick out an obscure character and make him live again—shall tell us.—

"M. Ouvrard was an adventurer in business, but in finance a man of genius. Genius consists only in two or three ideas, just, new, and simple, upon some subject either of theory or practice, caught a glimpse of before the rest of the world, by some man whose mental sight is of greater range and accuracy than the confused vision of his contemporaries. In mechanism, in science, in politics, in war, in administration, or in finance, inventors are nothing more than observers of more exquisite and more penetrating faculties. As Archimedes invented the lever; Newton, gravitation; Mirabeau, public opinion; Frederick the Great and Napoleon, modern war; and as Law invented credit, M. Ouvrard invented confidence and speculation, immeasurable and mysterious powers lying hid at the

bottom of commerce, with the faculty of multiplying one hundred fold in a moment, for individuals, for companies, and for states, the powers and prodigies of private and public wealth. His mind, clear and penetrating, was seconded by a confident and persuasive elocution, by a boldness of enterprise which never hesitated, by a personal activity which transported him as rapidly as his own ideas from one extremity of Europe to the other, and by a happy combination of permanent youth, grace, and Grecian elegance, which impressed upon his features the facility and seduction of his intellect. His ideas equally just and new in commercial affairs, applied by him to improve his fortune, at the commencement of his life, and amidst the chaos of distresses, of resources, of furnishing armies, of speculations with the embarrassed treasury of the Directory and the Consulate, had acquired for him an amount of wealth which at times surpassed even that of the state. This he had squandered as enthusiastically as he had acquired it. The luxury of Lucullus, of Jacques Coeur, of the Medici, or of Fouquet, never surpassed his; women the most renowned for their wit and beauty, during that *renaissance* of our luxury and our vices, were the idols at whose shrines he had poured out his treasures. During his connection with Madame Tallien, the most beautiful of them all, he had several children by her, who might have been provided for by the expenditure alone of one of his *fêtes*. Courted, envied, and persecuted by turns by the different governments, he had several times lost and again made incalculable fortunes. When Napoleon aspired, at the commencement of the Empire, to the universal monarchy of the Continent by force of arms, M. Ouvrard effected, from power to power, a treaty at Madrid with the King of Spain, which obtained for him a monopoly of the mines and maritime commerce of the American colonies, and an annual profit of two hundred millions. He was enabled by this treaty, and this annual profit, to furnish loans and advances to the French treasury, for which he had engaged his credit. This treaty, too gigantic for a private individual, being known to Napoleon, was violently obstructed, and ultimately broken by a stroke of despotism. When deprived of the resources which the treaty with Spain was to have furnished him with, and called upon to make impossible payments to the French treasury, M. Ouvrard being ruined and imprisoned by the Emperor, had exhibited, in his resistance to the advances of power, a character, an obstinacy in captivity, and a carelessness in martyrdom, worthy of a more noble cause. The fall of Napoleon having restored him to liberty, he began again to make his fortune under assumed names. His counsels were the secret source whence the finance ministers had drawn those ideas of credit which had freed our territory and restored our finances. Their genius was nothing more than his inspiration. When there was a dearth of ideas they went to him; he rectified those which were false, and lavished true ones upon them, spreading financial and commercial verity throughout all Europe."

—This man, at the head of the commissariat, achieved another of those marvels of French ingenuity and comprehension which so astonished the Duke of Wellington in his Spanish campaigns—though his own commissariat arrangements were the wonder of all his officers. "It is certainly astonishing," the great soldier wrote to Lord Liverpool, "that the enemy have been able to remain in this country so long, and it is an extraordinary instance of what a French army can do. With all our money, and having in our favour the good inclination of the country, I assure you I could not maintain one division in the district in which they have maintained not less than 60,000 men and 20,000 animals for more than two months." The men who achieved these miracles were men of M. Ouvrard's stamp and of equal historical obscurity.

The historian's leaning towards the policy of his king renders him scarcely just to the Spanish patriots. His assertion that General Mina sent the last remnants of his division "to fight, disperse, and die in hazardous expeditions," is unjust,—and he tries to shuffle off the responsibility of Riego's execution from French

on to Spanish shoulders with but indifferent success. The story of Riego's capture, as here narrated, is full of romance.—

"Riego, as we have seen, still dreaming of an armed revolt springing up at his voice in the provinces for the cause of the Constitution, had quitted Cadiz, with the intention of bringing reinforcements to the Constitutionalists. The Cortes, to relieve themselves from his presence rather than to invest him with authority, had appointed him commandant of the army of Malaga; Zayas, who then commanded it, and who had evacuated Madrid too complaisantly before the Duke d'Angoulême, having incurred their suspicion. Riego, in the disguise of a sailor, as one of the crew of a fishing boat, had passed without discovery through the French cruisers which blockaded the Bay of Cadiz. On arriving at Malaga, he revealed himself to the troops, and arrested Zayas, and all the officers of his army who were suspected of treason. He threw them, together with a crowd of citizens, of priests and of monks, into a vessel which was to take them to Havanna, to suffer there the exile due to their weakness, or their negotiations with the French. He levied on the churches, on private property, and on the banks revolutionary contributions, which were distributed by him amongst the soldiery, to win them over with the spoils of the royalists. He coined money with his own effigy, to meet the expenses of the war; and he wished to infuse his own despair into his troops, and to render them irreconcileable with his enemies, by leaving them no hope of safety or justification but in victory. He had succeeded in assembling six thousand men under his command, and his plan was to march with these forces into the provinces of the kingdom of Grenada. The Spanish *corps d'armée* of General Ballasteros was still there under arms, undecided between its recent submission to the King and its ill-suppressed revolutionary tendencies. Riego hoped to seduce it from its general, as he had won over the garrison of Malaga from Zayas, to escape from the *corps d'armée* of Marshal Molitor, and thus to perpetuate the war in the heart of the kingdom. But he had scarcely left Malaga to execute this design, when Marshal Molitor pushed forward General Loverde upon that city, and thus cut off Riego from the sea. Being pursued and overtaken in the plain of Grenada, by General Bonnemaison, another of Molitor's generals, he fell back upon the Spanish advanced posts of Ballasteros, the only unoccupied spot left to him. On his approach, the soldiers of Ballasteros, carried away by their recent confraternity of cause and country, embraced the soldiers of Riego, and swore to mingle their colours and their blood with those of their comrades and countrymen. Ballasteros himself, pretending to participate in a feeling which he was unable to control, seemed also to be drawn into this military revolt. Being embraced by Riego, and proclaimed commander-in-chief of the two united armies, he entered, amidst cries of 'Vive la Constitution!' at the head of his troops, intoxicated with joy and sedition, into the town of Priego, his head-quarters. But during the night having assembled the officers of his *corps d'armée* in council, and having convinced them of the disloyalty of breaking the capitulation concluded with the French, and of the shame of giving up their soldiers to the seduction of Riego, he marched his regiments out of the town, to remove them from the contagion of the army of Malaga. On learning this defection and the retreat of the soldiers of Ballasteros, Riego hastened to the general's residence, supplicated him, but in vain, to rescind his order, to continue in the command of the two united armies, and to raise the standard of the Constitution, promising to be the first to put himself under his orders; but unable on this occasion either to bend or intimidate Ballasteros, he disarmed his guard, and made him prisoner with his staff in his own headquarters, threatening with dungeons and execution all traitors who should refuse to become partners in his despair. On the report of their general's captivity, the troops of Ballasteros, who were encamped outside the town, returned to revenge this outrage on their general. On their approach, Riego set Ballasteros at liberty, and retreated with his soldiers, baffled and cut up, towards the mountains. A party of his cavalry abandoned him, also, and joined the standard of Ballasteros. Being pursued and defeated on the

little river of Jaén by General Bonnemaison, he endeavoured with a handful of men who remained with him, to throw himself once more towards a division of the army of Ballasteros at Ubeda, commanded by the Spanish general Carondelet; but Colonel d'Argout of Molitor's army cut off his passage and scattered the last of his soldiers. Having witnessed from the summit of some rocks the destruction of his little troop, Riégo, a fugitive and almost alone, wandered for some time in the mountains, abandoned in succession by the companions of his popularity and his reverses. Reduced by these consecutive desertions to a group of seven or eight men, worn out with hunger and fatigue, Riégo one day fell in with a hermit, the only resident of these solitudes, who was ascending to his hermitage accompanied by a peasant of Vilches, named Lopez Lara. Driven by necessity to seek for a guide, to enable him to avoid the towns, the villages, and the French and Spanish posts, where his name was a sentence of proscription, and a signal of death, Riégo drew the hermit and his companion aside, and without making himself known to them, he offered them a sum of money which would be a fortune for themselves and their families, if they would conduct him by unfrequented roads to a seaport, where he might embark to fly for ever from his country. The hermit and his companion, suspecting from the greatness of his offer that the fugitive was some illustrious criminal, whose crime they would partake of by protecting him, obstinately refused to unite themselves with his fate. Riégo then had them forcibly seized by his soldiers, and placed upon two mules which were still left to him, and waiting for nightfall, he ordered them, under pain of death, to guide him undiscovered to the sea. Lopez and the hermit were still ignorant of the names and condition of the fugitives into whose hands they had fallen; but the imprudence or abstraction of one of Riégo's officers having led him to pronounce the name of his general while descending the mountain in the rear of their guides, the latter heard it with horror. Animated by the implacable animosity of party feeling in Spain, which sets danger at defiance in its thirst for vengeance, they resolved at the peril of their lives to deliver the chief of the insurrection of the Isle of Leon into the hands of the executioners, and chance was favourable to their design. A solitary farm at a certain distance from the village of Arquillo belonged to the brother of the hermit's companion; and Lopez pointing it out to Riégo, prevailed on him to ask refuge there for the day which was about to break, offering to conduct him thither. Riégo, leaving his little band concealed in a ravine, went forward with Lopez and three of his officers towards the farm. Lopez called his brother, whose name was Mateo, to open the gate, and making a signal to him to be silent, introduced the three officers and their chief into the court-yard. One of Riégo's companions was an English colonel, who, fearful of some surprise, locked the gate behind him and kept possession of the key. Riégo and his companions having dismounted, entered the stable, where having taken some food, they threw themselves on their horses' litter, with their arms by their side, and fell asleep. Riégo, on wakening, having perceived that his horse had lost a shoe, asked for a blacksmith to enable him to resume his journey during the night. Mateo, whose brother Lopez had just had time to whisper in his ear the name of his guest, undertook to go to Arquillo in search of the blacksmith, but instead of going to the house of the latter, he hastened to find the Alcalde, acquainted him with the presence of the fugitives in his house, and assured him that both he and his brother were ready to shed their blood to accomplish the King's vengeance, if the inhabitants of Arquillo would second their courage and fidelity. At the name of Riégo the inhabitants of Arquillo flew to arms, and sending Mateo off to the farm with the blacksmith, to lull his guests into false security, they followed slowly by circuitous routes to surround the house. Riégo, leaving his horse in the hands of Mateo and the blacksmith, had gone into the house to partake of the repast that was prepared for him. He was indulging in the hope of a safe and rapid flight during the darkness, when the English colonel, more vigilant than his chief, rising from the table to take a look over the plain, perceived some armed men at a distance, hiding behind the trees, and surrounding

the house in all directions. 'To arms,' he cried, 'we are betrayed; here are armed men coming!'—'To arms!' repeated Riégo, jumping up from his seat, and trying to get hold of his. But Lopez and Mateo had already seized their carbines, and presenting their muzzles to their prisoners' breasts, threatened to shoot them if they stirred. Riégo, thus disarmed, could make no resistance, and allowed his hands to be tied without a murmur, merely requesting Lopez to prevail on the soldiers who were approaching to spare his life and that of his companion, and to treat them as prisoners of war. The armed villagers then entered, and Riégo requested the Alcalde to embrace him, as a sign of reconciliation or of mercy. This the Alcalde did, but unwillingly, and more like a Christian obedient to his faith than an enemy yielding to compassion. He forbade his followers to accept the gold which Riégo offered them, to interest them in his fate. A detachment of cavalry soon after arrived and escorted the captives to Andujar, where the fury of the people contended for them with the escort, eager to forestall the executioners. The French garrison of Andujar, though unconnected with this seizure made by the Spanish authorities, was obliged to fly to arms to prevent the murder of the prisoners in the street. Riégo, at the sound of the imprecations hurled at his head, preserved in his features that sad but disdainful impossibility which appreciates without being astonished at the fickleness of the multitude of which he was the victim in the same spot that had witnessed at another period the delirium of his popularity. When passing thus fettered through the public square of Andujar, and raising his face to the façade of the town house, he could not avoid glancing at his past fortune and his present calamity. 'You see,' he said to M. de Coppens, an officer of rank on the staff of Marshal Moncey, who was protecting him from the execrations and the knives of the multitude,—'you see those people who are so enraged at this moment against me, and who would have already murdered me had it not been for the French,—those same people, last year, in this identical spot, carried me in triumph in their arms; the town in spite of my unwillingness, presented me with a sword of honour; every night that I passed here the houses were illuminated, and the people danced till morning under my windows, preventing me, by their acclamations, from getting a wink of sleep!'

This seems to be the sad moral of all popularity. 'I care nothing for these shouts,' said Napoleon to one of his marshals; 'they would shout in the same way if I were going to execution.' Riégo deserved a better fate than the gallows which awaited him at Madrid. He had fought for a great cause—and he had fought with the weapons of a superior civilization. In the day of his power he had demanded an amnesty for the Royalists. But political fanaticism is deaf and blind. His execution was a mistake,—the form of it, a horror.

Ancient and Modern Colours, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time; with their Chemical and Artistic Properties. By William Linton. Longman & Co.

THE masters of ancient Art were the manufacturers of the colours which exhibit such permanence on the canvas, the panel, or the wall. They felt that they were producing works which, bearing the deep impress of mind, should become the studies of distant ages; and they painted with colours the composition of which they knew,—with whose enduring qualities they had made experimental acquaintance.

The artist of our days, on the contrary, relies on the colourman,—and he works with pigments of whose chemical composition he is entirely ignorant, and equally so of their durability. The result is, the rapid change observed in modern pictures:—some colours darkening and others fading, until the original character of the production is entirely destroyed.

For the purpose of supplying that chemical and physical knowledge the want of which has been long felt, Mr. Linton has published the

present work. He has consulted the best authorities,—the chemical compositions are in all cases correctly given,—and the relative degrees of permanence have been carefully determined by experiments which the writer himself has made. To the artist who desires to have his productions endure, a study of all this section of the work before us must prove of great value,—and the book should be in the hands of every artist-student.

But these remarks apply only to the section of 'Modern Colours':—to the division on 'Ancient Colours' we are compelled to make many objections.—Into anything like an analysis of this part we cannot go;—but we may say, that a careful examination proves to us that the reading of the author has been desultory and his inquiries superficial. To give an example.

—We are told at page 5:—"Cinnabar—VERMILLION—is a Sulphuret of Mercury, called by Pliny and Vitruvius *Minium*; and Dioscorides observes, that it was falsely thought by some to be the same as *Minium*, &c. Then, at page 7, DRAGON'S BLOOD "according to Pliny the true Cinnabar." Again in the same page, "Minium—RED LEAD—Burnt Massicot, a Sesquioxide of Lead; first used by Nicias." This, on the authority of Pliny. Then follows:—"Some call Minium, Cinnabar" as a quotation from Pliny; and immediately afterwards we are told, that Pliny means Vermillion whenever he speaks of Minium. What a complication has the author here fallen into owing to his want of accurate classical and chemical knowledge!—We cannot follow Mr. Linton through all the errors contained in his "Ancient Colours":—but the concluding paragraph of the book is amusing.—"In the *Chemist* of January last, notice is taken of a picture of 'Dumas and Persoz' of the thirteenth century, 600 years old." The two living French chemists, MM. Dumas and Persoz, who analyzed the pigments on some paintings 600 years old, would smile to find themselves converted into the heroes of that ancient date!

Mr. Linton's qualifications as an artist are well known:—his researches into the permanence of artists' colours have been extensive,—and his observations on this point are of much value. We feel, however, that he has in the first section of the present work ventured on an inquiry for which he does not possess the necessary qualifications. We would urge him to continue his investigations on the colours supplied to our artists by our modern chemists, and thus perform a work of permanent value:—but at the same time, we recommend our author-artist to leave the confusion and contradiction of Dioscorides and Pliny to other hands.

Yule-Tide Stories. Edited by Benjamin Thorpe. *Household Stories.* Collected by the Brothers Grimm. Newly translated.

[Second Notice.]

WE return to the above works for a few concluding observations on their general character and on some of their specific features.

The interest in old legendary stories felt by several men of genius and learning (among whom, in recent times, may be mentioned Southey and Scott) is sufficient to redeem any criticism upon them from the charge of trifling; though, even if such tales concerned only the young, they would still possess an importance which it would not be very philosophical to overlook. A large proportion of the human world is composed of boys and girls,—on the smooth blank paper of whose minds the adult members have an almost god-like power of writing whatsoever they will, in indelible ink. The Literature of Childhood, therefore, is a branch of composition which no man is entitled to disregard; and the wisest will look with

interest on whatever is calculated to exercise so considerable an influence on the men and women of twenty years hence, while their minds are yet plastic and their dispositions unformed.

Another reason for the pleasure which imaginative men find in an occasional visit to infantine fairy-land, is probably to be found in the complete contrast which that land presents to the realities of life:—a contrast greater than even that of Poetry, which has generally some connexion with human passion. One of the great charms of a child's fairy tale is, in the utter absence of all reference to passion. We live for the time in a clear, calm, windless atmosphere, as though we had been suddenly transported to some mountain-top where the fresh air of morning is never absent. We are not scathed by the hot lava-streams that pour over, and wither, so many of the fair fields of after life. We hear, it is true, of love, and hate, and revenge; but in forms so different from those of the actual world, that our own feelings are untouched, and we are not tossed into the conflict of sympathy and antipathy. We behold all things as we beheld them in childhood—through the transparent medium of simple faith. Our intellect is not harassed, as we read, by being obliged to combat for or against any set of principles. We are no longer in the lists fighting for a dogma or a system. We have ceased for the nonce to be politicians, or sectarians, or casuists. The gates are shut upon the outer world,—shut even against ourselves, as we ordinarily appear. The fight of existence is excluded, and, for a little space, disbelieved in. We only know that there is the earth all around us, and the conscious Heavens everywhere above us,—and noble, undiscovered regions in the distance, which we feel to be full of wonder, and magnificence, and mystery, and adventures without end.

Even the very absurdities of this class of composition are pleasant, as reminding us of that unknowing time when they were *not* absurd. We like these stories none the worse, although we are at a loss to explain why the youngest of three sons or daughters should always be the most beautiful and virtuous, and should invariably succeed in adventures which the others have been unable to accomplish; why stepmothers should in every case be cruel; why the daughters of kings should always be marvels of loveliness; by what mysterious process little girl-princesses become suddenly of a marriageable age, directly some frog, or serpent, or other "wild fowl" is changed into a handsome young prince; or why, after the wedding has taken place, the parents of the respective parties become straightway antiquated and venerable. Neither do we object to the inconsequential character of some of the incidents. All these things, if indeed they do not form part of the relish, are fully compensated for by the peculiar kind of pleasure which, as we have just hinted, is to be derived by an inclusive mind from the perusal of stories of enchantment. We are also inclined to think, that a considerable *per contra* to any aspect of triviality is to be found in the superior moral tendency (as it appears to us) of these tales to that of *professedly* moral fictions. The former are less selfish and worldly-wise than the latter,—more truly good, and more spontaneous in their goodness. The one class aims at making us "respectable members of society,"—the other seeks to mould us into thoroughly kind, just, and considerate human beings. We are glad to have Sir Walter Scott as an authority in support of this view of the question. In a letter, dated Jan. 16, 1823, and addressed to Mr. Edgar Taylor, a former translator of some of Messrs. Grimm's legends, the great novelist avows his preference of such narratives to "the

good-boy stories" which were very popular about that time,—and says that he fears that Miss Edgeworth's "Waste not, Want not," "though a most ingenious tale, is more apt to make a curmudgeon of a boy who has from nature a close, cautious temper, than to correct a careless, idle destroyer of a whip-cord." Sir Walter dislikes the "good-boy" class of stories, because "the moral always consists in good conduct being crowned with temporal success." To this it might at first sight be objected, that the virtuous character in fairy tales generally gets some magnificent reward in the end. But this reward is of so romantic and unreal a character, that it is impossible to suppose it would in itself have any influence upon even the youngest reader. No boy would be brave, generous, and kind—no girl loving and steadfast—in the hope of thereby becoming a prince or princess, or the owner of a magic ring or wishing-cap. The child has an instinctive perception that such rewards are but typical of those heart-riches with which moral loveliness is largely endowed.

We are bound, however, to admit that there are some exceptions to this rule in the "Household Stories" of the Brothers Grimm. Among these, we must especially point out a tale called "The Knapsack, the Hat, and the Horn," in Vol. I.;—most of the characters in which are more or less rascally, while the one who is successful in the highest degree is the worst scoundrel of all. Such a story could not be read by a child with a disposition wavering between good and evil, without considerable danger of his selfish tendencies being confirmed. We also observe some legends which have the appearance of monkish origin; and these are objectionable chiefly on the ground of the punishments awarded to the bad characters being too savage. It is not enough for children to be taught to do right: they must likewise be trained to look charitably upon those who do wrong. These monkish tales, however, are not many in number:—and, indeed, it strikes us that, for the most part, fairy literature cannot have been at any time in very high favour with the Church. There is a remarkable absence of allusions to priests, or to distinctive religious ceremonies. A sweet natural piety takes the place of bitter sectarianism; and this is another, and not the least of the merits of such stories.

The collection of the Messrs. Grimm is on the whole so agreeable, that it can afford to be told of another fault,—especially as it is one which proceeds from over-care. We allude to the utter foolishness of some of the short tales and sketches. Prepared as we are to be pleased with literature of this nature, we confess that we stop short of compositions which have neither imagination nor fancy, character nor humour, not even the simplest meaning. The German Adelphi appear to have been too indiscriminate in their search after floating popular legends; and once or twice almost suggest the suspicion that some waggish peasant or farmer's wife has imposed on their enthusiasm. More singular specimens of "the intense inane" are certainly nowhere to be met with than in these two volumes; for the English translators have followed with a needless particularity in the steps of their original. What does the reader think of the following—the last of "Three Little Tales about Toads?"

"Huhu, huhu!" cried Toad.—"Come hither," said a Child to it. When the Toad came, the Child asked, "Have you seen my sister, Red-Stocking, this morning?"—"No, no; not I!" croaked the Toad, "how should I! huhu, huhu!"—And the Toad hopped away."

—This is literally the beginning, middle, and end:—and there are other instances nearly as bad.

What amusement or instruction the most babyish reader could derive from such "tales," we leave the public to determine. Mr. Edgar Taylor, of whom we have already spoken, went upon a principle of selection; and we think wisely.

A word, moreover, with the translators.—In a book particularly designed for the young, greater regard should have been had to grammar than to allow of such a mistake as "laid" for "lay,"—which is of rather frequent occurrence.

These blemishes, however, detract but little from the merits of the work; which remains a curious storehouse of the popular legends of a country particularly rich in such commodities, and fondly preserving them through adverse times. Much of the interest of the present collection is derivable from the fact of the stories having been derived chiefly from the mouths of German peasants. They are not the strained productions of literary men,—but have all the freshness of early faith and simple narration. Considering the lurid and fierce political existence which Germany has passed through during the last sixty years, it is wonderful that such fragile blossoms have not been trampled down. But, as the Messrs. Grimm themselves observe, in a beautiful passage quoted by the present translators in their preface, "The places near the stove, the kitchen-hearth, the steps to the loft, feast-days still kept, meadows and forests in their quietude, above all, *untroubled fancy*, were the hedges that protected and delivered them over from one time to another." Here, at any rate, they are;—rescued from the chances of forgetfulness or disregard, and made to assume their places in that large domain of anonymous and traditional literature which has of late years risen into unexpected importance.

Particular criticism of individual stories is uncalled for. We will briefly allude, however, to a few which, having an evidently Oriental character, serve further to illustrate that singular connexion between the superstitions of different countries which we glanced at in our first notice. In "The Blue Light" the reader will find a strong resemblance to the Arabian story of "Aladdin." An old soldier is directed by a witch to obtain for her a certain magic light which burns at the bottom of a well. The soldier having descended, and obtained possession of the treasure, the perfidious old witch is desirous, as soon as she has got the light into her own hands, to let him fall back again into the well, and there perish. But he refuses to relinquish his prize until he is safely above ground; which so enrages the bag that she straightway precipitates the soldier and the light into the depths below. Here he gives himself up for lost; but, chancing to kindle his pipe at the mysterious flame, a black dwarf makes his appearance, and tells the soldier that he is his humble servant. The adventurous warrior is then released from his captivity; and the story ends by his marrying the king's daughter.—"The Water of Life" has a very Eastern character; and Mr. Taylor affirms that there is a Rabbinical tradition corresponding to it.—"The Fisherman and his Wife" possesses the air of an Oriental apologue; and is one of the finest stories in the set, alike for conception, for execution, and for moral purpose.—In a short sketch called "The Little Shepherd Boy," a king asks the boy how many seconds there are in Eternity; and to this rather foolish question the boy makes the following answer,—which has all that overwhelming vastness of conception by which the Koran, the Talmud, and some of the Hindoo writings are distinguished:—

"In Lower Pomerania is situate the adamantine mountain, one mile in height, one mile in breadth,

and one mile deep; and thither comes a bird once in every thousand years, which rubs its beak against the hill, and, when the whole shall be rubbed away, then will the first second of Eternity be gone by."—"The Shoes which were danced to pieces" and "The Twelve Brothers" are likewise remarkable,—the one for a splendour and wilderness,—the other for a gentle sweetness, analogous to Asiatic fiction; and in "The Handless Maiden" we detect a great similarity to a story told by Mr. Lane in the notes to his translation of "The Thousand and One Nights." Indeed, the whole style of the narrative, as it appears in Grimm, is thoroughly Eastern; and is extremely beautiful, both in circumstances and in treatment.

To the stories corresponding to that of "Cupid and Psyche," mentioned in our former paper, we may add the tale called "The Soaring Lark," in Vol. I. of Grimm.—"Jorinde and Joringel," in the same volume, has some affinity in its enchantment and its disenchantment to Milton's "Comus."

The legends contained in Mr. Thorpe's "Yule-Tide" collection are more elaborately worked out than those translated from the Brothers Grimm,—will, therefore, no doubt, be preferred by those "children of a larger growth" who care at all for such productions; while those of smaller growth may be expected to vote unanimously in favour of Grimm. The annotations and parallel stories, moreover, render the former a work of greater pretension, as tending to illustrate a matter of literary history. We will particularize only one of the tales. It is called "The Man without a Heart"; and strikes us as being very original and even grand,—full of a shadowy symbolism, the solving of which might perhaps be worth the pains to a mind fond of metaphysical subtleties.

We cannot avoid again alluding to Mr. Webnert's illustrations to Grimm. They are instinct with the most vital spirit of German legendary romance,—remote, unreal, grotesque, and suggestive; with strange bits of landscape and beautiful human faces (those of the children remarkably so); and with a singular absence of strong contrasts of light and shade, as though the sun which shone upon them was not the same as that which shines upon this earth.

The Camden Miscellany. Vol. II. Printed for the Camden Society.

A pleasant Miscellany is this volume:—beginning with the disbursements of John of Brabant on his hawks and hounds, his good steeds, and at the tournament in the reign of Edward the First;—then introducing us to the sober housekeeping of "the Princess Elizabeth," at Hatfield, in the years 1551-2;—next bringing before our notice "the Request and Suite of a true-hearted Englishman," most patriotically urging his countrymen and his king, Edward the Sixth, not merely to outfight, but to out-manufacture "the forreners";—and this followed by the official account of the "discovery of the Jesuits' College" at Clerkenwell in March 1627-8,—together with documents of the Trelawny family, including some letters of the celebrated bishop;—and lastly, the homely and prosing, but most entertaining reminiscences of one Dr. Taswell, who more than a century ago was rector of Newington Butts—reminiscences which include the Restoration, the Plague year, and the Fire of London. Truly, here is variety enough.

The "Account of the Expenses of John of Brabant," who two years previously had been married to Margaret, daughter of Edward the First, does not present so many points of interest as some other household books; still, it is scarcely possible to look over a minute

specification of expenditure five hundred and fifty years ago without meeting with much that is curious and suggestive. Thus, the high esteem in which knightly sports were held is shown in the many entries respecting the falcons and destriers of the young prince, and the preparations made by his attendants against the tournaments. In November we find him at Berwick, where his sword and helmet are furbished, while his falconer is sent to London for a hawk,—probably a favourite one. Then we find him at Jedburgh, where he loses 12*d.* at a shooting match and 2*s.* at chess*; and ere the Christmas holidays are over he goes to Warwick to a tournament. What success John of Brabant had here, we cannot ascertain; but from subsequent entries we greatly doubt whether he ever carried away the prize,—for a short time after we find that two of his steeds were severely wounded at a tournament at Northampton, and unable to travel for twenty days,—while at a tournament at Dunstable he gives 40*s.* to Golard de Moy, "on the field," in ransom apparently for a horse which he probably forfeited. There are many entries relative to his falcons. 2*s. 4d.* per week "for fowls for the falcons" is a regular charge. Stephen the falconer is sent after a hawk that has been lost near Cambridge, and the Sheriff of Norfolk is written to about another; while a third having been found, 36*s.* (27*s.* present money) was paid to the person who had purchased it from the finder. Purchases of gilt spurs, thongs for the bassinets, pennons with emblazoned arms, gifts to minstrels and to the poor, afford vivid glimpses of the times; while the hire of "a cart and four horses," travelling three days and resting four, or sometimes travelling but two and resting four, shows the wretched state of the roads—for wheel carriages at least—at the close of the thirteenth century.

The household expenses of the Princess Elizabeth during her residence at Hatfield, from the autumn of 1551 to that of 1552, are a very different document from the preceding; and the first fact that strikes us is, the astonishingly numerous household which was considered suitable for a princess only in her nineteenth year. Nearly 300 quarters of wheat are consumed during the twelvemonth in "the bakehouse and pantry;" more than 120 tunns of beer, besides many casks of Gascoigne, Rhenish, and Rochelle wine, together with a kind which is merely termed sweet—probably Muscatel—is the allowance of drinkables; while "muttons," purchased by the two and three score at a time,—"veales and lambes," costing more than 100*l.*,—900 cod—doubtless against Lent,—and oxen in proportion,—give us some idea of the army of retainers who wore the livery of the Princess Elizabeth. The entries relating to her personal expenses are often curious. The saving minuteness of the following—a "yard and half and half a quarter of velvet for ij. french hodes"—the "making a paier of upper bodies for her grace xij.d., lyning, xv.d., and silke for the same, iiiij.d."—contrasts curiously with the piece of wrought velvet that costs 28*s. 2d.*, and "the velvets, silkes, and other necies for her grace's use," for which 79*s.* are paid. Indeed, we can scarcely agree with the editor's (Lord Strangford) remark, that Elizabeth's taste for dress derives no confirmation from these "accents;" since a sum little less than 200*l.* appears to have been paid within the twelvemonth for "her grace's" apparel, and the making of it,—a sum in the sixteenth century, at the most moderate computation, equal

to 1,200*l.* or 1,400*l.* of present money. As to the additions to her library during the same period being but small, the editor should bear in mind that the literature chiefly studied by Elizabeth was classical, and with these works her library had doubtless been well supplied from the time when she read Isocrates with her tutor Roger Ascham. The remark, that she does not appear to have spent more in twelve months than 7*l. 15s. 8d.* in "allmes to dyverse pore men and wemen," has originated in the mistake of considering "the allmes" which were distributed at this period with the weekly or daily dole of food, as the sole charity; whereas, among what may be called the privy purse disbursements we find numerous entries of gifts to the needy. Thus, a poor scholar from Oxford receives 30*s.*, some Cambridge scholars, 5*s.*; Dr. Huycke receives 40*s.*, and the fees for John Wingfield, in Hertford gaol, are also paid. There are many entries of sums varying from 1*l.* to 3*l.*, as christening gifts, and smaller ones from 6*s. 8d.* to 1*s.*, "to one that brought pigeons," or apples, or peas, a practice, as we learn from similar household books, very usual among the poor—probably the more respectable—as a delicate way of asking alms.—The following entry shows the great expense which the system of New Year's Gifts, and presents to the royal household, entailed on the higher classes—even although allied to royalty—in the sixteenth century.—

"Paid to Thom's Crococke, goldsmith, the viijth of January, for lxxiiij.oz. four penny weight of guilt plate, at viij. viij.d. the ounce; bowght for Newyeres gifte xxxij.li. iiij.s. x.d.

"Paid to diuers noblemen s'vantes, which brought Newyeres gifte the viijth of Januarie, viz. to Mr. Eglynbye servante, iiij.s. iiiij.s.; my Ladie Chekkes s'vante, x.s.; my Ladie Oxfordes s'vante, xiiij.s. iiiij.d.; my Lorde Marques of Winchesters s'vante, xx.s.; Master Chancelor of Thaumengat's s'vante, xx.s.; and my Lorde Prive Scales s'vante, xx.s. In all an by like warraunte appereth iiiij.li. v.j.s. viij.d.

"Paid to Mr. Whelar the viijth of Januarie, for bringing of the Kings Maiesties newyeres gifte in rewarde, as by warraunte appereth viij.li.

"Paid in rewarde to the Kings Maiesties drom'er and phiphe, the xiiith of Februrye, xx.s.; Mr. Heywood, xxx.s.; and to Sebastian, towards the charge of the children with the carriage of the plaiers garmentes, iiiij.li. xix.s. In thole as by warraunte appereth viij.li. ix.s.

"Paid in rewarde unto sondrie persons at S. James, her grace then beyng there—viz. The Kinge fotemen, xl.s.; thunderkepar of S. James, x.s.; the gardiner, v.s.; to one Russell grome of the Kinges great chamber, x.s.; John Forman, x.s.; to the wardrobe, xl.s.; the violans, xl.s.; a Frencheman that gave a boke to her grace, x.s.; the kepar of the park gate of S. James, x.s.; Mr. Staunford's s'vante, xx.s.; the Lorde Russell's minstrals, x.s. In thole as by warrant appereth ix.li. xv.s."

—Thus we see that 57*l. 15s.* was paid in New Year's Gifts alone,—equal to more than 500*l.* present money. Elizabeth's taste for music is shown in the many entries of rewards to musicians; also to "More the harper," who had been in the service of her father, and to "Farmer that plaied on the lute;" 17*s.*, too, is expended "for lute strings for her grace."

The next document is one of much interest, from the circumstance of its perhaps being the earliest tract on political economy. This "Request and Suite of a true-hearted Englishman" was written by one William Cholmeley, a citizen and grocer, and addressed to Edward the Sixth a short time before his death. Like the other papers, it has until now been in manuscript; but it has been well bound and gilt, and impressed with the royal arms and initials,—proofs, we think, that, although unpublished, it must have excited some attention at the time. The scope of Chol-

* The reader must bear in mind that all these sums must be multiplied by fifteen to bring them to the modern value.

meley's argument is, that we ought to be less dependent on foreign nations for manufactured goods, but should work up the raw material of our staple, wool, and especially dye, and finish our cloth ourselves,—which might be done “as substantially, truly, and perfectly well, as ever it was, is, or can be done in Flanders, or France, or anye parte of all the whole worlde.” The following extract is very suggestive. Where is the great mart of Antwerp now, and the extensive trade which seems so to astonish him? What would our patriotic citizen say could he steam down the Thames in the year 1853?

“But the marchaunt man sayeth, what speake you of a marte at Anwarpe and a marte at London? do ye like to have all this parte of the worlde to come to your marte in Englande, as they doe to Anwarpe? Nay, it will not be; indeed I woulde not wyls so manye. But I am right sure that of all quarters some woulde seke us, and that so many as we shoulde desyre; for with what wyl the Italiyans passe beyond them into Turky, Constantinople, Alexandria, and other farre contreyes and cyties, to fetche sylkis, spycys, drugges, jewellis, currantes, galilis, malmesey (here brewydd), golde, and suche lyke, but with clothe? yea, with Englyshe clothe. And they be no longer marchaunts then they have clothe to travell withall as marchaunts. Wherwith wyl the Easterlyngis marchaundize, truke, and bye the commodities of Polerlande, Russlande, Sweane-land, Pomerlande, Toterlande, and suche other farre contreyes passing by Rye and Revell that waye eastwards; as mastis, waynescote, hemp, pytche, tare, ashes, wax, flax, copper, yron, and corne, which commeth so plentuously oute of Pollande? but even with Englyshe clothe. Wherwithall wyl the Spaniards and Portugales traffycke into Calicutte, into Africa, Barbaria, Nova Hispania, into the yles of Canarya, into Perew, Brasilia, and manye diverse islandis and contreyes, to fetch sugar, spices, wodd, brassell (a fauls colour), golde, and other commodities? even with Englyshe clothe, as the chyfyst and best marchaundise, that marchaundizeth to them as well as golde and silver, for they are not so mande to carry coyne unto these strange nations for straunge thynges as we do. Wherwithall woulde the colde and large contreyes of Doutchlande, Almayne, and Hungarie clothe themselves, and consume the commodities which they make, as fustians and many other, if they shulde not have oure Englyshe clothe? Wherfore it is evident that all such as must necessarily be marchaunts into all these contreyes wyl seke oure clothe in Englande, as they do nowe in Flaunders, and as they have done in tymes past in Sealande, Callis, Brydges, and Englande.”

With this extract we must conclude,—posting the remaining papers for another notice.

The Private Life of Daniel Webster. By Charles Lanman. Longman & Co.

WITHIN a few months, America lost two of her foremost men, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Their abilities were very various, their interests conflicting: but no one ever questioned the intellectual greatness on which reposed the several reputations of the two statesmen. Both were party men,—and as party men the estimate of their worth and services is, for the present at least, not less various than their fortunes. This is peculiarly the case, perhaps, with Daniel Webster. In the partial view of his admirers and friends there never was such a person; they think his writings equal to those of Burke, and they claim for him the next place to Washington as a statesman and a patriot. In the bombastic language of his present biographer, it is made to appear “as if Earth would commemorate his birth, History his deeds, and Ocean claim the privilege of floating his name to the remotest nations of the earth.” Others, and among them the wiser and more earnest of his countrymen, consider Mr. Webster's public life an error and an evil. The secret of this diversity of opinion resides in the fact, that Daniel Webster was a man of compromises and expedients,—and

so, excited the distrust of that large and increasing body of men who will admit no compromise of right, and who are determined to follow out a correct principle to its final results, at whatever cost.

Calmer persons, judging of the distant in space as they might judge the distant in time, on a fair review of the statesman's life and writings, will probably arrive at a middle and more moderate conclusion as to his services and his demerits. The great fact of his life is—that he missed his object. He struggled, as few men have struggled, for the supreme honours of his country,—but without attaining them. There was always some one in the ranks of his party of greater truthfulness than himself: in 1840 it was Garrison; in 1844 it was Clay,—in 1848 it was Taylor,—in 1852 it was Scott. With the exception, perhaps, of Henry Clay, it is not pretended that any of these candidates stood on the same level of intellectual greatness as Daniel Webster,—but they were men of simpler, more trustworthy nature. Even the Fugitive Slave Bill—the glory of his statesmanship, as his friends imagine—the final impeachment of it, as we believe—could not serve his ambition in the quarter where it was most sensitive. The sacrifice of high and holy principles availed him nothing; and it is some satisfaction to reflect, that the bill which added one more atrocious wrong to the slave-race of America recoiled in the end on its own author. From the date of law, Webster lost his hold on the Northern States,—and, as Theodore Parker says, “even the South,” which he had served at the peril of his good name, “could not trust him.”

But whether for warning or for example, Daniel Webster was unquestionably one of the foremost men of this generation,—and as such his memoirs will deserve to be read now and hereafter, both for their personal and for their public interest. “He was a great man,” says Theodore Parker, “a man of the largest mould, a great body and great brain.” In face he was far from handsome,—though his brow was fine and his large eyes full of fire. “Why, Dan Webster,” exclaimed old General Stark, of the revolutionary war, on being introduced to the statesman, “you're as black as your father; and he was so black that I could never tell when his face was covered with powder,—for he was one of those chaps always in the thickest of the fight.” About this ugliness of his hero Mr. Lanman tells a little story. Webster, it is said, was obliged to make a night journey from Baltimore to Washington:—

“The man who drove the wagon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that before they had gone far Mr. Webster was almost frightened out of his wits. At last the wagon stopped in the midst of a dense wood, when the man, turning suddenly round to his passenger, exclaimed fiercely, ‘Now, sir, tell me who you are!’ Mr. Webster replied, in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle, ‘I am Daniel Webster, member of Congress from Massachusetts!’ ‘What!’ rejoined the driver, grasping him warmly by the hand, ‘are you Webster? Thank God! thank God! You were such a deuced ugly chap, that I took you for some cut-throat or highwayman.’”

The elder Webster was a New England farmer of the good old school; and he not unreasonably desired to bring up his boys to the same pursuits. But his son Daniel gave but indifferent promise of that future distinction as an agriculturist which, in the opinion of his neighbours, eclipsed his fame as an orator.—

“On one occasion, Daniel was put to mowing. He made bad work of it. His scythe was sometimes in the ground, and sometimes over the tops of all the grass. He complained to his father that his scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made to hang it better, but with no success. His

father told him, at length, he might hang it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said, ‘There, that's just right.’ His father laughed, and told him to let it hang there.”

The boy took to books in a more kindly way; and his acquisition of knowledge was aided by a remarkable memory. This is one among many stories told of his extraordinary faculty for verbal acquisition.—

“On one occasion the reverend tutor thought proper to give his scholar Daniel a scolding for spending too much of his time upon the hills and along the streams, hunting and fishing, but still complimented him for his smartness. The task assigned to him for his next recitation was one hundred lines of Virgil; and as he knew that his master had an engagement on the following morning, an idea occurred to him, and he spent the entire night poring over his books. The recitation hour finally arrived, and the scholar acquitted himself of his hundred lines and received the tutor's approbation. ‘But I have a few more lines that I can recite,’ said the boy Daniel. ‘Well, let us have them,’ replied the doctor, and forthwith the boy recited off another hundred lines. ‘Very remarkable,’ said the doctor; ‘you are indeed a smart boy.’ ‘But I have another,’ said the scholar, ‘and five hundred of them, if you please.’ The doctor was, of course, astonished, but, as he thought him of his engagement, he begged to be excused, and added, ‘You may have the whole day, Dan, for pigeon shooting.’”

It is said by those who knew him well that Mr. Webster had a keen relish for humour—that “bright play-fellow of genius,”—but Mr. Lanman has scarcely afforded us any means of testing the ascribed quality. What follows is witty rather than humorous.—

“When Daniel and Ezekiel were boys together, they had frequent literary disputes, and on one occasion, after they had retired to bed, they entered into a squabble about a certain passage in one of their school-books, and having risen to examine some of the authorities in their possession, they set their bed-clothes on fire and nearly burned their father's dwelling. On being questioned the next morning in regard to the accident, Daniel remarked, ‘That they were in pursuit of light, but got more than they wanted.’”

That the father of these boys was a man of shrewd sense, a couple of sayings will tend to show. Mr. Lanman writes—

“The father of these brothers used to speak of them with great kindness, but dwelt principally upon the qualifications of Ezekiel; and when questioned by a friend as to his reasons so doing, he replied, ‘Ezekiel is a bashful boy, who needs a word to be said of him; but Daniel, I warrant you, will take care of himself.’ The father was very strict in all religious observances, and required, among other things, that his sons should go every Sunday to church, though the distance was about four miles. Daniel complained of the hardship, for he must needs walk all the way. His father said to him—‘I see Deacon True's boys there every Sunday regularly, and have never heard of their complaining.’ ‘Ah! yes,’ replied Daniel; ‘the deacon's boys live half the way there, and of course have only half as far to walk.’ ‘Well,’ said his father, ‘you may get up in the morning, dress yourself, and run up to Deacon True's, and go with them; then you will have no further to walk than they do.’”

After Daniel had been at college, a very honourable desire to see his brother Ezekiel induced the future statesman to turn village schoolmaster. Mr. Lanman one day asked the Secretary of State how he looked when he was a village pedagogue. “Long, slender, pale, and all eyes,” said Mr. Webster; “indeed,” he added, “I went by the name of All-Eyes the country round.” It is an instance of that untiring industry which marked Mr. Webster through life, and which was one of the chief causes of his success,—that after school hours “he devoted his evenings to copying deeds at twenty-five cents per deed.” Two volumes of these copies

of deeds still exist in the Recorder's Office at Fryeburg; and when the statesman saw them many years afterwards, he observed that the ache of all that writing was still in his fingers.

Mr. Lanman makes no pretence to write a regular biography. His volume is a volume of notes,—very rough notes. His style is still very magniloquent,—indeed, scarcely less so than when we last met with him in ink [*Athen.* No. 1050]. We have given the reader one specimen,—and in such cases one specimen is enough. There is an instance, however, of bad taste in this author so thoroughly American, that we cannot avoid referring to it for a word of protest:—we mean the habit of putting the dollar value on everything. So inveterate is the custom with Mr. Lanman, that he cannot refrain from it even at the grave of his hero.—“The tomb,” he writes, “is on the soil of Marshfield, and was prepared for himself and family—at a cost of a thousand dollars.”

Though considered an able financier, Mr. Webster, as is well known, was often in pecuniary difficulties,—and there are strange stories told of his Sheridan-like disregard of the conventional morals of debtor and creditor. On this rather delicate topic Mr. Lanman is not very communicative.—

“Much has been said and written about Mr. Webster's extravagance and negligence in money matters. He was not, indeed, a worshipper of Mammon; or, if the world will have it so, he knew not the value of money. But what matter! He never defrauded a neighbour, and he scorned, above all others, the character of a miser. He made money with ease, and spent it without reflection. He had accounts with various banks, and men of all parties were always glad to accommodate him with loans, if he wanted them. He kept no record of his deposits, unless it were on slips of paper hidden in his pockets; these matters were generally left with his secretary.”

But Mr. Theodore Parker speaks out more plainly; and his remark on those who bribed as well as on him who took the bribe offers a curious illustration of the political virtues of an influential portion of American society. “Careless of money,” says Mr. Parker, “he was often in trouble on its account. He contracted debts and did not settle, borrowed and yielded not again. Private money sometimes clove to his hands.” How easily a man of parts can coin a word “to make offences grievous to the ear”! The orator adds:—“I wish the charges brought against his public administration may be disproved, whereof the stain rests on him to this day. A senator of the United States, he was pensioned by the manufacturers of Boston. Their ‘gifts’ in his hand, how could he dare be just? His later speeches smell of bribes. Could not Francis Bacon warn him, nor either Adams guide? Three or four hundred years ago Thomas More would not accept 5,000*l.* which the English clergy publicly offered him for public service done as Chancellor. But Webster in private took—how much I cannot tell. Considering all things, their wealth and his unscrupulousness, it was as dishonourable in them to bribe as in him to take their gift.”—So will conclude honest men all the world over; but his offence is not to be hidden in their obscurity.

The opinions of so strong a man as Daniel Webster on his eminent contemporaries, must always interest. From an incidental observation at his own table, we here learn that he took no narrow or ill-natured view of the genius of his great rival in popularity. Mr. Webster is represented to have said:—

“Mr. Clay is a great man, beyond all question a true patriot. He has done much for his country. He ought long ago to have been elected President. I think, however, he was never a man of books—a hard student, but he has displayed remarkable genius. I never could imagine him sitting comfortably in his

library, and reading quietly out of the great books of the past. He has been too fond of the world to enjoy anything like that. He has been too fond of excitement—he has lived upon it; he has been too fond of company, not enough alone; and has had few resources within himself. Now a man who cannot, to some extent, depend upon himself for happiness, is to my mind one of the unfortunate. But Clay is a great man, and if he ever had animosities against me, I forgive him and forget them.”

Among other qualities, Mr. Webster is described as being an excellent story-teller; and as there is a good story in this volume professing to be reported in his own words, our readers shall judge for themselves.—

“Among the many prisoners [said Mr. Webster] who were taken by the Conewago Indians during the old French war of 1756, in the immediate vicinity of Elms Farm, and sold to the French in Canada, was a man named Peter Bowen. When peace was declared, he obtained his liberty and returned to his family, who resided in Boscowen. In the year 1763, two Indians of the Conewago tribe, Sebat and his son, came from the borders of Canada upon a visit to the valley of the Merrimack, and happening to fall into the company of Bowen, spent the night with him for old acquaintance sake, and, in the enthusiasm brought on by forest recollections, the party went through the performances of a drunken frolic. When the time came for the Indians to return, Bowen accompanied them a few miles on their way, when, as they were in the act of crossing a small stream running through Elms Farm, and now known as Indian Brook, the white man suddenly fell upon his red friends, shooting one and killing the other with the butt of his gun, and secreted their bodies in the top of a fallen tree. Weeks passed on, and it was rumoured far and near that Sebat and his son had been murdered, and that Bowen was the murderer. The inhabitants of the Merrimack valley were well acquainted with the characteristic code of the Indians, demanding blood for blood, and, in self-defence, thought it their duty to have Bowen arrested and punished. He was arrested, tried, found guilty, and condemned to be hung, and this intelligence was transmitted to the Conewago Indians. During the imprisonment of Bowen, however, in the jail at Exeter (to which he had to be removed), a portion of the inhabitants became impressed with the idea that no white man ought to be hung for killing an Indian, whereupon a party of them, disguised as Mohawk Indians, broke the Exeter jail open and gave Bowen his freedom, and he lived in peace on his farm during the remainder of his days. When Bowen died, he left his farm to an only son, who lived quietly upon it until he was seventy years of age, and the head of a large family. The story of his father's wickedness in murdering the Indians, though it occurred before his birth, had tinged with gloom even his happier days, and now the thought came to possess his mind that he must atone for the deed committed by his father. His friends remonstrated, but nothing could deter him from his purpose. He parted with his family; many tears were shed and lamentations uttered, but he entered upon his line of march for Canada, feeble and old, and gave himself up as a prisoner to the Conewago nation. The Indians were astonished at this instance of heroism, and, instead of taking blood for blood, they adopted him as a chief among their chiefs, and subsequently permitted him to return to the Merrimack valley, where he died in the midst of his children.”

With this extract—more noticeable for its moral than for its literary interest—we close a volume from which we have derived some pleasure, not unmixed with a certain amount of disappointment and regret. Mr. Lanman's share of the work, to say the best of it, will do him no literary credit in this country.

Two Thousand Miles' Ride through the Argentine Provinces. By William MacCann. With Illustrations. 2 vols. Smith, Elder & Co. This is neither a history, a commercial and political treatise, nor a book of travels,—but a mixture of all three, not very happily made up. Mr. MacCann arrived in the New World in 1842,

on a commercial journey. His Preface reminds us that in 1846 he issued a small publication “confined to questions purely political” regarding the position and prospects of the Argentine Provinces,—and in 1848, he “made search of openings for fresh fields of commerce,” by two journeys in the south and in the north of the province of Buenos Ayres. In the course of his residence and journeys, Mr. MacCann gathered, besides much local knowledge, information concerning the neighbouring districts of the Banda Oriental and Paraguay.

It is a pity that the want of arrangement and precision and the absence of needful dates here and there—may somewhat discourage the general reader from enjoying the good and instructive matter contained in this book, as it deserves to be enjoyed. With a better confection of his materials, Mr. MacCann might have added a standard contribution to the library of Emigration. The time, we fancy, is not far distant when other corners of the world besides California, or Canterbury, or Australia, will be tried by enterprising persons commanding capital, whether in the form of money or of rude health and high spirits:—who desire high returns for their investments and high rewards for their labour in digging and delving, rather than the privileges, luxuries, discontents, and inequalities that belong to high civilization. Our agriculturists are beginning to lend an ear to tales of the teeming fertility of the kingdom of Naples; and we hear of more than one enterprising colonist who has settled himself there, too busy among his corn, wine, oil, and capers, to care for the stringent political censorship under which material, no less than intellectual, tillage must perforce be conducted. Mr. MacCann exhibits, on his side of the world, a statement or two, that will come home to other classes of adventurers. In one of his journeys,—

“I met [he says] with a Basque immigrant, whose history shows what industry will accomplish. He arrived about two years back, and when he had gained a little knowledge of the habits of the people, he travelled through the country with a cart, buying sheep-skins and horse-hair, which he sold in Buenos Ayres, and at once began to save four or five pounds monthly. He has now a flock of sheep in partnership with an Englishman, and is also ditching a piece of land to make a garden; out of which, by selling the fruit and vegetables, he will obtain a good income: there can be no doubt but that very soon he will be comparatively rich.”

Again, in another page.—

“On reaching the house we saw some Irishmen making a ditch, with whom I had a long conversation, in which I learned that this description of labour is the most profitable: these men were earning, according to their own calculation, ten to twelve shillings a day, and yet they were complaining; although they have plenty of meat, and can save at least from thirty to forty shillings a week. The reason they receive such enormous wages is because few of their class come so far south, and the natives will never take a spade in their hands; these hard-working fellows, therefore, get almost whatever they ask. If ten or fifteen thousand of the starving population of Ireland were scattered over this country they would be all welcomed, and find plenty of work at good wages. The facility of obtaining the necessaries of life here is very great: the quantity of beef and mutton wasted in this country, as food for dogs, pigs, and vultures, would maintain double the population.”

Thirdly, and lastly, on another excursion.—

“Early in the evening we reached the house of my friend Mr. Flint, an American gentleman, where we were gladly welcomed. Upon going round his grounds to see the improvements, we were shown a flock of sheep which he had lately purchased in the south at three shillings per dozen. We had one roasted for dinner, which was both fat and sweet. The idea of a family feasting upon a fat sheep costing only threepence, and this within forty miles of the city of Buenos Ayres, did appear to me an extraordinary and sug-

gestive fact. Our travelling party here broke up. Don Pepe, who had contributed so much to my comfort, as well as to the complete success of my journey, and to whose kindness I feel much indebted, crossed the plains with the tropilla to his home; while Don José, my friend Mr. Joseph Mears, and myself, continued an onward direction towards the city. On our way we stopped for the night at the house of Mr. M. Handy, who is from the south of Ireland, and has acquired celebrity amongst his countrymen by the versatility of his talents; being known to fame by various titles: sometimes he is plain Mr. Handy, at other times Irish Mike, and not unfrequently the 'Duke of Leinster.' He is not only good-tempered and facetious, but an intelligent and prosperous man; the possessor of a splendid sheep-farm, with a good house surrounded by plantations, a handsome wife, and a fine family of children, who have a tutor to instruct them. Surrounded by such elements of happiness, could he be otherwise than contented? He had lately been in the south buying sheep, where, by good management and a little patience, he obtained eight thousand at *eighteenpence per dozen!*—four copper rials each. His homeward journey of about two hundred miles, with his purchase, was accomplished in thirty days; during which he consumed and lost on the way less than a hundred of that enormous flock. As soon as the sheep became fattened on his own lands, he killed about a thousand, sold the fleeces at five shillings per dozen, and with the mutton he fed a herd of swine. Mentioning this fact to a large party of Europeans at the dinner-table of Lord Howden, when in Buenos Ayres, my statement was received with a murmur of scepticism; but I offered to accompany the incredulous to the pastures, where the remainder of the sheep were then feeding."

The idea of mutton-fed pork, propounded in the above astounding passage, will be more novel than pleasing to persons of delicate stomachs. It may do much to reconcile them to the rough-and-ready beef diet of the farmers: though the last, Mr. MacCann assures us, is calculated to make work for the dentists; since the habit is, to eat the meat fresh, and not to stick at a trifling toughness,—by which the force of the teeth and the tranquillity of the gums are apt to be sadly tried.—The emigrant has graver difficulties to cope with, in the capricious supply of water, the absence of roads, and the lawlessness of neighbours, whose notions of *meum* and *tuum* rarely come under the supervision of any bench of magistrates. Nothing, however, can be more hospitable than the country gentleman,—as will be seen from the following extract, which closes our author's record of his first ride across the Pampas.—

"We reached the estancia where we intended to sleep. The house was shaded by three or four ombú-trees, and the owner politely came out to meet us, asking us to alight and come in for the night. I was agreeably surprised to see two beautiful greyhounds, strong enough to pull down a deer, who playfully responded to my caresses. As is customary, we placed our saddles upon the grass for a few minutes, while we accompanied our host into the house, where we exchanged civilities; and being requested to bring in our saddles, we were shown our quarters for the night. A piece of beef was quickly roasted, and we were invited to partake of supper. Upon going into the house I took with me the chair from under the tree where I had been sitting, and seated myself at a round table covered with a clean tablecloth, on which was a dish containing the beef, some brown biscuit, a tin vessel of water, with a plate and a fork for each guest, but no knife: we were expected to provide salt for ourselves, and to use our own knives. * * I was somewhat at a loss how to clean my good dagger-knife, for I was reluctant to sheath it uncleaned; at last it occurred to me to thrust it into the thatch of the house, and clean it as well as I could that way: which I did. Walking about afterwards to inspect the place, I found, to my great surprise, that the front wall of the house was of stone. Wishing to obtain a specimen for the satisfaction of a geological friend, my host very kindly pulled a piece out of the wall for the purpose. The house is one story high, contains

only two rooms, and is thatched with bulrushes. In the front is an inclosed space designed for a garden, and having a variety of sweet-smelling shrubs, and flowering plants, with some cabbages and onions growing in it; but it does not show any careful cultivation, and a stork has been luxuriating in it all the evening. Opposite the garden is a peach orchard. At sunset, when the labours of the day were over, the men-servants and others had a game of bowls with the master. Towards bedtime we were very plentifully supplied with mate before retiring to rest. The room contained one small bedstead, with a mattress (I believe) of wool; and also a catre, a description of bedstead in universal use throughout the country, very convenient and portable: it is made on the same principle as a folding garden-chair, with a canvass bottom that doubles up. Our host having supplied each guest with a clean sheet and pillow, wished us good-night: our ponchos (the large square cloaks with a hole in the middle to put the head through, peculiar to the country) and our saddles supplied the remainder of our bedding. Our horses continued to give us some anxiety, as we feared they might return home, if we left them on the grass during the night; they were, therefore, put into the corral—only those intended for the saddle to-morrow being let to feed on the grass, and these were hobbled. At an early hour in the morning Don Pepe very kindly brought me a mate while in bed: it must be an excellent tonic, judging from its unusual bitterness when taken without sugar. Upon rising and going out I was at once struck with the perfect flatness of the country: it was a dead level of vast extent, not the slightest undulation being discernible. As the natives do not breakfast sooner than eleven o'clock, and we were anxious to resume our route, we wished to have some substantial food before we started, and therefore asked our host for some beef; he very hospitably desired us to cut what we wanted, and Don Pepe, who knew best where the tender pieces are, accordingly took his knife and cut off a piece to roast. Such is the custom of the country in these cases; the traveller is desired to take what he chooses, as there is always abundance of meat hanging up in some open place. Following Don Pepe into the cookhouse, we found our host and two or three others sitting round the fire. The fireplace was on the ground in the centre of the room, and consisted of a row of bricks on edge, enclosing about a yard square, the fire being in the centre; over it, supported on an iron frame, a kettle was boiling. We took our seats around it on logs of wood about six or eight inches high. Mate was then handed round by a boy. There being no chimney, the place was full of smoke, but by sitting low the annoyance was avoided. After the removal of the kettle, Don Pepe put down a quantity of dry weeds, and then, with his knife, scraped the clay and grease off the spit—a piece of iron about four feet high; Don José assisted him to run it through the piece of beef, and to secure one end of the spit in the ground, in such a position as allowed the meat to lean over the blaze. In this manner meat may be nicely cooked; for the heat, ascending on all sides, penetrates it thoroughly, and gives it a peculiarly fine flavour: though a very fastidious person, seeing the quantity of smoke and dust which sometimes concealed the meat from sight, might perhaps have felt reluctant to partake of it at breakfast. When our joint had been sufficiently long in its reclining position, during which Don José had turned it from time to time, the boy commenced pounding some Lisbon salt in a large wooden mortar, a handful of which he partially sprinkled on the beef; Don Pepe then placed the spit across the hot embers, the ends resting on the bricks to keep the meat clear of the ashes: one or two more changes, and the meat was done 'to a turn.' The spit was then stuck upright into the ground, and we sat round it, cutting off pieces with our knives, and heartily enjoying this gipsy feast: there was no table in the place. It requires some practice to eat in this manner, as you have to hold the meat with your left hand, and then, seizing on a piece with your teeth, apply the knife with your right hand, directing the edge upwards to cut off the piece; and care must be taken by one who has a long nose, or the tip may be cut off. The beef was particularly tender, and as juicy as mushrooms: as soon as a piece touched my lips it seemed

to melt into my mouth. My hands were covered with gravy, and I hastened to wash them in a tin baking-dish, for want of any other vessel. Having finished our repast, we took a draught of water, and thanked the 'good man of the house' for his hospitality; he would have felt insulted had I offered him payment: indeed it is in his power to live like a prince, if he only knew how; for he possesses a league and a half square of fertile land, equal to nine thousand English acres, well stocked with cattle. So far as happiness consists in total freedom from care, and a consciousness that want can never approach his dwelling, our host possessed it: his occupations are merely those of a pastoral life; and his pleasures consist in visiting amongst his friends on the Sabbath-day, together with dancing, card-playing, and horse-racing; upon the success of a late race, he staked and won nearly two hundred pounds sterling."

We will here part company with Mr. MacCann, leaving to others his historical collections and political views, — and having indicated the feature in his book which makes it worth studying at a time when, besides Church, army, physic, law, manufactures, and arts, an *Exodus* is coming into the established list of expedients for making a fortune and providing for a family.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Deluge: a Poem, by Lord Maidstone.—This poem by a nobleman affects to be a political satire; but wants all the conditions of such a work,—save only that spite which is an almost certain ingredient of the class, but takes a sort of dignity from an earnest purpose and an honest theme. The verse before us has neither a principle nor a party to defend:—it is simply an indiscriminate and very discreditable attack on all the parties to the late ministerial combination. To see a sportsman like Lord Maidstone at *battue*, with such men for game, is a thing which must be very painful to his friends—though it hurts no one else. Names before which Lord Maidstone should bow in reverence down are bandied about with a ribaldry of which he will repent if ever his mind should acquire the dignity which is due to his rank,—and this recklessness is matched by a profligacy of assertion which makes a very sad satire upon himself. In fact, Lord Maidstone is rashly flinging mud on every side about him; and as such mud, so thrown, has in it a boomerang quality, his Lordship looks very dirty by the time he has done. Add to this, the air of poetical self-sufficiency which Lord Maidstone assumes,—and the satire—with its point turned round—is complete. His Lordship points jauntily to his laurels,—unconscious that they are leeks—which one day he may have to swallow.

Passion and Pedantry. 3 vols.—Few readers will be found sufficiently hardy and hungry enough for fiction to make their way through this novel: not many of these, when they have reached the end of the second volume (which we confess to have been our limit) will be able to tell whereabouts lies the "passion" of the story. The "pedantry" is more easily discernible, since in the second volume aforesaid we find a group of common-place gentlemen and ladies, old and young, discoursing of Mr. Thackeray's novels, with a digression on the part of the author, concerning Aristotle and Gregory of Nazianzen—Julius Caesar, the Epistle to the Ephesians, St. Chrysostom, the little Prince of Wales, Don John of Valladolid, the Norman, the Celt, Pliny, Plautus "in the play of 'Mostellaria,'" Martial (with quotations), and *Revalenta Arabica*. Here is a goodly assortment of topics to be discussed by a small society, in a tale of every-day life. Our author keeps up the same high style in his own original lucubrations, throwing fresh lights upon well-known beauties. Here, for instance, is something new concerning one of the poet's oldest themes.—"Sweet May! most *spirituelle*, most ethereal of the months. There is nothing gross or earthly in the fresh and dewy flowers thou delightest to strew around our path; blossoms so delicate in their vernal loveliness that we almost fancy them to be of Eden's growth, the gifts of angels' Charity, that we might of their balmy buds weave fragrant

hands to bind our souls to the hopes of Heaven." After meeting the "merry month" pictured like a Tencin or a De Staël, we are not fit for meaner encounters:—and thus, must be excused from attempting to relate what the story in hand is about, and who are its principal characters.

Amabel; or, the Victory of Love. By Mary Elizabeth Wormley. 3 vols.—"The literature of Despair," as Goethe called the writings of the French *convulsionnaire* school, may be said in some degree to have worn itself out by the force of its own ferocity, and by the impossibility of its manufacturers finding new excitements;—but that the literature of Disquiet is in state of thriving restlessness just at present, the *Athenæum* has had frequent occasion to testify since the year came in. 'Amabel' may be said to belong to it; though the argument of the book is that idea of reconciling love and duty which so many female writers seem to consider as an insult to their understandings and an assault on their privileges. We have not read of a heroine flung upon such strange adventures since the days of the Lady betrothed to the *Roi de Garde*. The birth, parentage, education, early love affairs, courtship, matrimony, and wedded life of Mrs. Leonard Warner, make up as curious a harlequinade of sentimentality as it has often entered the head of ill-ordered imagination to conceive. How, after what passed betwixt herself and her husband, she came to love him as she is represented to do, is a mystery which the deepest of men or the subtlest of women would find some difficulty in solving. The tale is calculated to put the nimblest out of breath,—to try the faith of the most credulous,—to exhaust the patience of the longest-suffering reader of novels. Feverish, strained, and fragmentary, however, though it be, it is not without occasional glimpses of power and pathos. Were its writer to mistrust all that she fancies is moving because it is improbable—all that she esteems clever because it is paradoxical—and all that she mistakes for Nature in that which is personal and incoherent,—we imagine her capable of producing a story which should be as well-come as 'Amabel' is wearying.

The Flight of the Pigeon; or, a Trip from Paris to Vienna. By Drapeau Blanc.—This is a flight of sentimentality the like of which we have not often seen. Drapeau Blanc describes his book as "an *olla podrida*, a sea-pie, hodge-podge, an *ornithorhincus* (!) *paradoxus*, or anything you please."—"The chief action and circumstances," he assures us in a later paragraph, "are real, although of a highly romantic and exciting nature, and affecting the lives and fortunes of those alike elevated by their virtues as by their position in the fluctuating arena of the political stage in France." He subsequently begs leave to introduce "a little heroine whose enduring virtues have deserved a crown." Drapeau Blanc is something of a tinder-box; and falls in love with Madle. Fiddle Rosenthal in the *diligence* betwixt Paris and Dijon. By propitiating an obliging waiter he manages to secure the lady for his travelling companion during the further stages of his journey,—and contrives to fascinate her into telling the story of her adventures as sweetly and sentimentally as if she were sitting down to pen them for 'The Keepsake.' The acquaintances and the confidence, however, we ought to observe, are regulated according to the dictates of the most precise decorum,—and at the close of the narrative, fair Fidèle is delivered, not into a "grassy tomb," but into the custody of a civil *kelna* (*sic!*) at Stuttgart, who seems to be as familiar with her history and virtues as Drapeau Blanc's self.

Raymond Bury: a Tale. Founded on T. Hood's Poem 'The Haunted House,' by Eliza H. Keating.—Could not Mrs., or Miss, Keating have set up a shocking ghost story for herself without eking out by her dilutions the striking ballad in which Hood contrived to appal us by his reserve more than her best display of horrors has done? Her Preface, it is true, shows that she has not taken this liberty without compunctions visitings; which, she may be assured, are fully justified, not merely by the nature of her task, but also by the feebleness with which it is executed. We were not in the least

frightened anywhere as we read; and we protest against 'The Haunted House' in the last page being fumigated, "tidied up," and reconciled to snug fellowship with sociable neighbouring country mansions,—and to the introduction of corals with bells, rattles, and rocking-horses, for the delectation of the little Cliffs.

Colonial Penny Postage.—This little pamphlet is published by the Colonial and International Postage Association, for the purpose of circulating in a convenient form a statement of the facts and arguments presented at the recent meeting of the Society of Arts, referred to a fortnight since in our columns. The basis of the discussion was, a paper by Mr. Yapp,—the Secretary for the Correspondence of the Association; and the particulars which he gave need only circulation to command that unanimity of assent beyond the Society which characterised the subsequent discussion within.

"*Press Orders.*" Edited by Albert Smith.—This is a pamphlet in which Mr. Albert Smith has collected, for present circulation and final record in a compendious form, what may be called the literature of that discussion, between Managers and Press, which ended in the voluntary rejection by the latter of the old system of free admissions for themselves and their friends,—established by the former for their own objects—and which they had contracted the occasional habit of decrying when those objects permitted.

Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, more particularly in the Province of Lycia. By Sir Charles Fellows.—A preface to this work explains that while this volume is in substance an abridged edition of the journals of Sir Charles Fellows published long ago, it is also to some extent a novelty. It is, in fact, a popular abstract of his author's writings on the subject of his interesting journals—some parts being condensed and others omitted. In the latter case are all the Greek and Lycian inscriptions, as well as the several dissertations on those inscriptions. In its present form, the book is eminently readable.

The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art. By John Timbs.—For several years Mr. Timbs has regularly furnished the public with a well-digested register of the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year:—and the little 'Year Book' just published is in no respect inferior to those which have preceded it. In a period like the present, when the discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries to the useful purposes of life follow each other with great rapidity, a collection of such facts as Mr. Timbs has here brought together is of great value. It enables us to learn, at once, something of what has been done in any particular line of research, and where to obtain the necessary data for further investigation,—as in nearly every instance the authority of each "fact" is given.

Observations on India. By a Resident there many Years.—We have not been able to find in this stout pamphlet any facts or statements which could justify its publication. The writer may have been resident in India many years,—but the "Observations" which he has here published do not justify us in believing that that country has suffered any great injury by the cessation of that residence.

Magic and Witchcraft—Reading for Travellers.—This is the title of one of those elegant and agreeable little tracts now so plentifully provided for the amusement and instruction of railway travellers. In the present instance Messrs. Chapman & Hall present a rapid and popular outline of a subject supposed to be not a little attractive.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

A Treatise on Tuberculosis: the Constitutional Origin of Consumption and Scrofula. By Henry Ancell.—When we consider that an eighth part of those who die in this country are carried off by phthisis, and that a sixth part die of this and other forms of scrofulous disease, it is not surprising that so large a portion of medical literature should be devoted to the subject. Unfortunately, the greater proportion of this literature is occupied not with an earnest and truthful investigation into the causes and means of preventing this disease, so much as with the bringing before the public who

suffer so extensively from this malady the names of the writers of these often trashy books. Such, however, is not this work of Mr. Ancell's. Before committing it to print he must have laboured diligently for years both in reading and in observation. In fact, it is the task of a life,—and of a man earnest about contributing his share of labour to the general work of a philanthropic art, rather than drawing attention to his own merits. Mr. Ancell's book is not devoted to the consideration of the forms of disease known under the names of consumption and scrofula,—but of that condition of the system in which they come on,—and which has now got the name of Tuberculosis. In treating this subject, he has gone fully into detail with regard to the state of the blood and of each separate organ and set of organs in this condition of the system. The nature of the peculiar deposit which it is the tendency of this state of the system to form is investigated. A large portion of the work is given to the causes and treatment of this state; and the author's own experience on these important points is carefully collated with that of the pathologists and practitioners who have most distinguished themselves in investigating scrofulous diseases. It is an agreeable task to the reviewer to meet with so able and laborious a work on a subject which there is so great temptation to treat in a superficial and one-sided manner. To the medical practitioner, to the sanitary reformer, and to the intelligent part of the public who may unfortunately be interested in the subject of this work and are qualified by education to understand its contents, Mr. Ancell's volume will be found a competent guide to what is known at present of that terrible condition of body of which it treats.

The Young Wife's Guide. By Henry Davies, M.D.—Few men are more competent from experience to give advice than Dr. Henry Davies; and those who estimate his advice at the bed-side, will be glad to have these notes for their direction during his absence from them.

Practical Observations on the Diet of Infancy and Childhood. By T. H. Barker, M.D.—This is a chapter from a general work on the diseases and management of childhood. There are few subjects on which modern science is capable of throwing more light than the diet of infancy;—and Dr. Barker has evidently studied the subject attentively, and may be regarded as a safe guide.

Elements of Health and Principles of Female Hygiene. By E. S. Tilt, M.D.—Dr. Tilt has chosen a subject which required great tact and delicacy for its treatment; and though such a work was much wanted, it has been this feeling probably which has deterred writers from entering on the field before. We think Dr. Tilt has succeeded. He has taken up most carefully all those departments of statistical inquiry which throw light on the differences that exist in the constitution and temperament of the sexes,—and in all parts of his work has treated the subject in both a learned and a practical manner.

A Letter to Dr. Lyon Playfair on his Analysis of the Brixton Water. By W. H. Robertson, M.D.—We can see nothing in Dr. Lyon Playfair's analysis of the Brixton water to justify Dr. Robertson's encomiums on its excellencies.

The Russian Bath. By Mathias Roth, M.D.—Dr. Roth is an homeopath; but whether he regards the Russian bath as an homeopathic remedy, or administers it in infinitesimal proportions, we have not been able to discover. If he does, we have not now to record our opinion,—if he does not, he is inconsistent.

Moral Sanitary Economy. By Henry McCormac, M.D.—A series of very able essays on the moral aspects of the sanitary movement. The subjects taken up are, female degradation, employment, education, household culture, criminal management, clothing, food, drink, air, and drainage. Dr. McCormac resides in Belfast,—where the perusal of his essays would be of service to his townsmen; but they are equally applicable to all parts of our country,—and we can recommend them for both their truth and their eloquence.

The Sanitary State of Belfast; with Suggestions for its Improvement. By A. G. Malcolm, M.D.—This paper was read before the Statistical Section

of the British Association held last year at Belfast. It tells the sad tale which is true of most of our large and flourishing towns,—that amidst all the progress in knowledge and the development of the material sources of wealth of a large district, misery and death are spread on every side for want of the adoption of the most obvious sanitary arrangements. Of all the sickening and harrowing narratives with which we have to do, those which give an account of the diseases and deaths in our towns which might be so easily prevented are the most so. Yet, we are glad to know that, though slowly, these narratives are doing their work. Improvement is going on; and where delay is death, nothing should be allowed to prevent the immediate destruction of all known sources of disease.

The Fever at Boa Vista in 1845-6. By Gilbert King, M.D.—The doctrines of contagion and anti-contagion still divide the medical world. Some say, the yellow fever is contagious,—and that the Eclair carried the disease to Boa Vista. Dr. King says, this fever is not contagious,—and therefore it could not be taken anywhere.

Glycerine in the Treatment of Deafness. By Thomas Wakley. Edited by W. Tindal Robertson.—This book consists of a number of cases of deafness treated by Mr. Wakley with glycerine. *A priori* it could hardly be supposed that glycerine could exert any beneficial effect in this class of diseases. The cases must answer for themselves. It is probably a slight stimulant,—and thus acts beneficially on the auditory passages.

The Emigrant's Medical Guide. By James Fraser.—This will be found a convenient little book for the use of an intelligent person where no medical man is at hand.

A compendious History of Small-Pox; with an Account of a Mode of Treatment, Constitutional and Local. By Henry George.—The object of this history is, to introduce a practice of local treatment in small-pox—that of applying calamine to the ulcerated pustules. The author speaks of this plan as one attended with most decided advantage,—both during the progress of the disease, and in diminishing the tendency to the production of pits afterwards. Mr. George lays claim to having been the originator of this plan of treatment,—and complains that it has been recommended by other writers without recognizing his title to the merit of its proposal.

Observations on the Diseases and Loss of the Teeth. By Alfred Baron Jones.—A popular account of the diseases of the teeth,—with a description of the various means taken to supply their deficiency.

Facts and Observations on the Physical Education of Children. By Samuel Hare.—Mr. Hare has attended to the treatment of curvature of the spine;—and lays down in this work a few directions for improving the health of children, and thus preventing spinal as well as other deformities.

An Essay on the Poison of the Cobra di Capello. By John Cockle, M.D.—The death of one of the keepers at the Zoological Society's Gardens from the bite of a Cobra has drawn attention to the subject of death from animal poisons. Dr. Cockle has taken advantage of this feeling, and published the result of his investigations on the subject. Liebig has suggested that arsenic destroys life by suspending those actions in the blood which are essential to life. Dr. Cockle gives his reasons for believing that the poison of the Cobra hastens too rapidly these same processes,—and thus destroys life. In the inquiry into the action of poisons on the system lie the foundations of a rational system of treating disease.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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- Anderson's (Hans C.) Poet's Day Dreams, fe. Svo. 6s. cl.
- Anthony's (Louisa) Footsteps to History, 2nd edit. fe. Svo. 5s. 6d. cl.
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- Archibald's (John) Novel, 3 vols. 12mo. 6s. cl.
- Autograph for Falmouth, illust. fe. Svo. 1s. 6d. cl.
- Bohn's Antiq. Lib., "De Hoveden's Annals," trans. Vol. 1, 12mo. 5s.
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- Bohn's Stan. Lib., "Neander's Church History," Vol. 8., 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Broken Echo, a Poem, fe. Svo. 6s. cl.
- Burn's (John) Gentry, 12mo. 2s. 6d. royal 8vo. 2s. 2d. cl.
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- Cooper (W. W.), On Near Sight, 4c., 2nd edit. fe. Svo. 7s. 6d. cl.
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- Euripides Ion, by C. Badham, Svo. 6s. cl.
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- Marie Louise, by Emilie Carré, cr. Svo. 2s. 6d. cl.
- Mathew's (J. C.) Practical Chemistry, 2d edit. fe. Svo. 4s. cl.
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- Mining Guide, 12mo. 2s. 6d. awd.
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- Oehlenschläger's Pocket German Dictionary, 6th edit. 12mo. 4s. cl.
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- Watson (J. J. W.) On Electric Illumination, 8vo. 1s. awd.
- White Slave, by Hildreth, illust. Svo. 4s. cl.
- Wilson's Expository Lectures on Colossians, 3rd edit. fe. Svo. 6s. cl.

POSTAGE—ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A deputation consisting of Members of the Council of the Colonial and International Postage Association, and of the Committee that has recently been formed for the purpose of aiding the Council in the City of London, was appointed to wait upon Lord Canning, the Postmaster-General, on Friday afternoon. We understand that deputations will also wait upon the Cabinet Ministers as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Post Office of the United States for twelve months ending the 30th of June 1852:—and it presents several points of interest. The number of letters that passed through the American post-offices during the year was under 96 millions,—or less than a quarter of the number transmitted in this kingdom; but it is worthy of notice, that 88,710,490 newspapers and other packages of printed matter were charged with postage during the year, and that, in addition, 27,073,543 passed free. The Report does not give a statement of the number of letters in former years; but the increasing importance of the postal service may be seen by a comparison of the number of miles travelled over by the Mails—which exceeded that of the former year by nearly six millions of miles; while the actual length of mail routes was greater by nearly 18,000 miles:—the aggregate length of the mail routes at the present time being 214,284 miles. Railroad and steamboat service had increased in ten years 13,011,915 miles,—or, about 294 per cent. The rapid growth of Ocean Steamer service is indicated by the fact, that the sum expended for its support in 1838 was only 100,500 dollars,—which had increased in 1852 to 1,896,250 dollars.

The Report sets forth in plain language the benefits derived from ocean communication, and strongly urges its extension. The Postmaster-General, speaking of the Havre and Bremen lines, the contractors for which claim an increased remuneration, says—that the exports from Germany to the United States have increased, since the line was established, from three millions to ten millions of dollars; that the number of emigrants is increasing, and the gross sum which they at present bring to the United States amounts to fifteen millions of dollars annually; that it was for the purpose of extending the intercourse and mercantile relations between Germany and the United States that the line was established,—and that it remains with Congress to decide whether the necessary aid shall be extended, or whether the United States shall abandon to England the profits of the increasing trade, together with the advantages that flow therefrom.—The Report also informs us that a line between Belgium and the United States was under consideration.

The present rate of internal postage—namely, three cents per halfounce to any part of the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles—came into operation in June 1851; and the result was, a diminution of the income of the Post-Office by

rather more than 22 per cent. This reduction is less than half that which took place in this country in 1840, the first year of penny postage; yet the income of our Post-Office at the present time is larger than it ever was before. The United States Post-Office does not pay its expenses at present; and this may excuse in some measure the rather doleful tone in which the Postmaster-General speaks of the falling off in his revenue. He, however, deprecates a return to higher rates;—stating that all experience warrants the expectation that as a community becomes accustomed to cheap postage written correspondence will increase,—and, in the mean time, the appropriation made from the Treasury in aid of the post-office establishment may be deemed a safe and beneficent investment for the advantage of the *whole people*,—each one of whom, even if not engaged in business correspondence, has a deep interest in the diffusion of intelligence and the promotion of social intercourse.

A passage in the Report refers to a dispute existing between this country and the United States as to the fair charge for the transit, through this country, of closed mail-bags between France and the United States; and states that France has made proposals to arrange with the United States Government for carrying the mails independently of this country. Recent occurrences have informed the world that there does not exist the best possible understanding between the post-offices of the two countries; and the “imperfect state of our foreign postal arrangements”—to quote the words of the Report—is admitted on all hands.

The Postmaster-General of the United States notices the proceedings of the *Association* here, and speaks of the objects which it has in view as being very desirable,—but he quotes the imperfections of the existing system as a reason why it is inexpedient at present to enter on any new experiment. It seems to us to point quite in the opposite direction,—and to show that there must be something very rotten in a system which causes, or even permits, two great nations to be huckstering about a few halpence or cents in the case of a matter of such vital importance as the conveyance of letters. Setting aside for the time the question of *rate*,—what a simple matter it would be to cause all foreign letters to be *prepaid*,—and, by each country delivering the letters which it receives from the other free of charge, to do away at once with all postage accounts between nations, and with all squabbles as to how many farthings out of each penny are to be set down to the account of each nation respectively.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ADVICES from America—as we last week anticipated would be the case—report that the international treaty securing the intellectual and literary rights of the two countries from piracy has been signed. Some forms are still wanting to complete this great act of justice,—but these are almost matters of course, and it is believed that nothing can prevent the treaty from becoming law. The details are still unknown to us,—even the date from which the law will take effect: but it is said that the act is based on the literary convention already at work between England and France. If so, it follows that, from the day named in the newly concluded treaty, the writers of all books, pamphlets, dramatic pieces and musical compositions—the painters of all pictures, in oil or in water—the authors of all engravings, lithographs, drawings, sculptures—and of every other subject coming under the denomination of literature or of fine art—published in Great Britain, will enjoy the same rights, privileges, and protection for their property in the United States as would accrue to them were they born citizens of that country,—the due conditions of copyright being first observed—that is, legal registration in the capital of the United States, and the deposit of copies in such institutions as may be there appointed to receive them. Provisions in regard to articles in periodicals and to translations are said to be inserted in the treaty,—as in the European convention already

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referred to: but we must leave the details until a copy of the act shall reach this country. British authors, whose works have been and still are extensively reprinted in the United States, will naturally be anxious to learn the exact terms of the treaty. That it is retro-active we can scarcely suppose,—but it is reasonable enough that authors shall expect the copyright of their own works to revert to them, so far as all future reprints of the same may be concerned. Be this, however, as it may, the practical grievance against which literature and its professors have struggled in both countries is now in all probability come to an end as regards the future. Not only is a great moral wrong set right—a cause of bitterness removed from among men cultivating the same arts,—but the one grand impediment to the growth of a national literature in America is hereby cleared away. The result is one on which both countries may well be congratulated,—but America will be the greater gainer in the end. For a time books will perhaps be dearer on that great continent,—English writers will receive some share of the proceeds of their industry—which the consumers will have to pay; but the native writers will, for the first time in their lives, find a profitable market for their productions in their own country,—and the effect of this will be in the long run, that the American mind will come to be nourished from American fountains. Next week, we may perhaps be able to lay the whole particulars of the new treaty before our readers.

The Duchy of Anhalt has just been added to the European area in which literary copyright law is acknowledged. The treaty between the Duke of Anhalt and this country was signed at Berlin on the 8th of last month, and is to come into operation on the 1st of April next. It should be remarked, that in order to secure the advantages of copyright for English books in the acceding Duchy, it is only necessary to register the titles of such books at Berlin.

In reply to a question from Mr. Heywood, Lord Palmerston, speaking in behalf of the Government, has objected—on the ground of expense—to lay on the table of the House of Commons copies of the Oxford College Statutes and of the Cambridge University and College Documents, recently published by direction of the Commissioners, and to prepare official translations of these academical collections. The ground of objection taken by the Home Secretary seems to us, in the particular case, somewhat paltry. If it be the fact, as is urged and as we believe, that an English version of these old Statutes and Charters is essential to a proper understanding on the part of honourable Members and their constituents of the question of University reform,—then, whatever the cost of translation may be, it should be regarded as a portion of the general expenses of the inquiry now going on. We are somewhat surprised to find this narrow, and surely untenable, ground taken by a Ministry professing to be wisely liberal.

Five members of the Cabinet have been named *ex-officio* Members of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, in pursuance of the charter giving it power to carry out the surplus scheme. These members are:—the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, and the First Commissioner of Works. Virtually, these five new appointments add for the present only three new members to the Commission:—the Lord President, Earl Granville, and Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being already members of that body.

The contest for the chair of Lord Rector at Marischal College, Aberdeen, has resulted in the election of the Earl of Carlisle. The candidate who finally went to the vote with him was not Mr. Disraeli,—who was withdrawn,—but Lord Mansfield. The defeated candidate polled 45 votes; but Lord Carlisle, who received 185 votes, had a majority in all the nations.

The French Academy, says the *Leader*, in reference to Mr. Macaulay's recent introduction into that body, "has been the scene of a contest more than usually interesting to Englishmen. The papers of last week, which merely indicated the

fact of Mr. Macaulay's having been elected a Member of the Academy in place of Dr. Lingard, omitted the most curious part of the occurrence. There were two candidates proposed, Mr. Grote and Mr. Macaulay:—two names suggestive of very different claims to the honour, and such as would have puzzled an English Academy to decide on. It was M. Guizot who proposed Macaulay, and M. De Tocqueville who proposed Grote."

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Sir R. I. Murchison communicated the fact that a pension had been obtained by Lord Palmerston for the widow of Mr. Richardson, the lamented fellow-traveller in Africa of Dr. Barth and of the equally lamented Dr. Overweg.

Some information on the subject of barrack schools and libraries was laid before Parliament a few nights ago in connexion with the usual yearly explanations on the army estimates. At first thought, a barrack seems to offer a somewhat unpromising field for literary cultivation,—and since the days of the Commonwealth, when scholars became soldiers rather than soldiers grew into scholars, reading men in such places have been the singular exceptions to a general rule. Coleridge was detected in the ranks through his books; and there are many aged officers who still think that a desire for reading is a ridiculous refinement for a soldier. The world, however, will not stand still when these grey-beards give the word; younger men have younger notions, and the officer of higher intellectual status must naturally wish to see his soldier raised above the standard of the clown. Barrack libraries were first introduced a dozen years ago; and in spite of opposition from military martinets, they have increased in number and utility until we now find that there are 150 such libraries, with 16,000 paying members and 117,000 volumes of books. An instance of the value of these barrack libraries occurs in the fact, that the officers have lately prayed to be allowed the use of the books—instead of their own mess-libraries,—and this privilege has been granted at headquarters on condition that they in no way interfere with the rights of the men. Like the common soldier, they may take the books to their quarters, and they are allowed to keep them the same number of days and no more,—so that all members of the military hierarchy meet on this single point—a neutral ground of literary equality. The only difference between officer and man is in the subscription,—the men paying threepence a quarter, and the officers a full day's pay.—The statement with respect to barrack schools is not less interesting. These have been less than seven years in existence,—but the reports from commanding officers and inspectors-general describe the results as highly beneficial.

The desire to get schooling seems to be very strong. Wherever the superior officers refrain from opposition to the schools—which is not the case universally—the soldiers attend in such numbers that the teachers can barely get through their labours. In the 77th regiment the school roll shows an attendance of 538 adults,—in the 35th regiment 371,—and in the 82nd regiment 270 adults attend the barrack schools. When it is considered that the soldier's pay is very small—that he generally comes from the lowest ranks—that the hardships and the indulgences of his life are peculiarly adapted to promote habits of carelessness and dissipation,—this amount of voluntary devotion and money sacrifice is remarkable. In the face of facts like these, we are not surprised to hear that the "conduct" of the army has very greatly improved of late years.

On Tuesday a deputation from the committee named to carry out the project of the Peel Penny Subscription had an interview with Sir James Graham, in order to consider the clauses of a deed whereby the fund subscribed in honour of the deceased statesman shall be vested in the University of London, for educational purposes. The object of the deed is, to convey to the College power to invest the interest of the fund in the purchase of literature useful for the working classes,—to be annually presented to various literary and mechanicks' institutes in the United Kingdom.

A meeting, with the Earl of Carlisle as chairman, has been held with a view to enlist a larger share

of public interest in the Evening Classes for Young Men,—those admirable institutions so actively engaged in the task of instructing the youth of London in the elements of a sound practical education. It was stated at the meeting that, since the classes were established four years ago, 7,660 pupils had enrolled themselves for instruction in writing, arithmetic, vocal music, short-hand, book-keeping, ornamental or architectural drawing,—or in French, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. But the good that has been effected in London by these Evening Classes is not to be measured by figures, however imposing.—Lord Carlisle announced, that the committee had incurred a debt of 300*l.*,—and appealed to the friends of popular education to assist in clearing off the incumbrance.

Capt. Penny, who has been unable, as our readers will remember, to obtain any recognition of his services from the late Board of Admiralty beyond a letter of thanks,—has obtained from the Government a tract of land and fishing grounds on the western coast of Davis Straits, with the exclusive right to trade and fish. It is proposed to form a company for these purposes; and Capt. Penny intends going to the colony early this spring with two screw steamers, to direct and organize operations. The land granted to the Captain is said to be particularly rich in plumbago.

We are requested to give insertion to the following.—

" 37, New Bond Street.

" Mr. Colburn, without consulting me, has changed in the second edition the title of my work 'Russia under Nicholas I.' to that of 'Revelations of Russia under Nicholas.' I must protest against such proceeding in my name, and in that of my friend Capt. Hennigson, the well-known author of the 'Revelations of Russia.'—IVAN GOLOVINE."

The first anniversary of the St. James's Literary and Scientific Society was held on Tuesday last, the Rev. J. Jackson (now Bishop of Lincoln) in the chair. It was stated, that the progress of the Society had been from the commencement very gratifying. It began with 263 annual members, and 25 life members; at present there are 467 annual members, and 41 life members. The library numbers 1,325 volumes,—and the circulation of books during the past year was 3,323. Classes had been formed in German, French, drawing, and discussion,—and one was about to be opened for vocal music. The lectures had been well attended, and had given much satisfaction. Handsome contributions of books were acknowledged from Messrs. Murray, Bentley, Pickering, Olivier, Chapman, Addey, Nattali & Bond, and others.

The Isle of Wight Philosophical Society, in which Prince Albert takes considerable interest, is endeavouring to extend its sphere of utility,—and invited Mr. Weld some days since to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall 'On the Arctic Expeditions.' The chair was occupied by Lord Downes, V.P. of the Society. The proceeds of the lecture went to defray the expenses of the Private Searching Expedition. The experiment answered, we informed, so well, that it is contemplated to invite scientific gentlemen from time to time to deliver lectures at Ryde under the patronage of the Society.

This week the new postal regulations have come into operation,—and it may be convenient to many of our London readers to know the particulars of the changes introduced. The principal change is, an extension of the real metropolitan post area,—by which Camberwell, Camden Town, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Somers Town, South Lambeth, Vauxhall and Walworth are brought within the district of ordinary postal conveniences. In these several suburbs letters may now be posted up to half-past 9 P.M. and yet be in time to be despatched to St. Martin's-le-Grand the same night, so as to go out with the first morning delivery. It is, however, understood, that the letter-receivers are not bound to keep their houses open for the sale of postage stamps or for the receipt of registered or foreign letters after 8 o'clock. The reform in this respect is still only

partial,—and it leaves the general argument and special instances of a case which we find put in a contemporary just as they were before the reform. "Many anomalies," says a writer in *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, "exist in the Post-office, for many parts of the comprehensive plan of Mr. Rowland Hill have not yet been adopted by the slow-paced officials of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but perhaps none more curious than the hours at which letters in the suburbs of London are collected for the morning deliveries. For example, if a man who lives in Bath or Manchester wishes to write to a friend in London—in Pall Mall, say—he can do so up to 10 o'clock at night, certain that his letter will be at his friend's breakfast-table next day. But if he should happen to reside in St. John's Wood or Bayswater, he must post his letter before 8 o'clock—in some cases before 6—or it will not be delivered out until mid-day. Thus, for purposes of rapid postal communication with the centre of London a person living two hundred miles away from Charing Cross is better off than the man who lives only two or three miles. This is an absurdity so manifest, that no form of statement can make it more ridiculous than it appears on simple recital."

Mr. Layard having refused the English Consulship in Egypt—for what particular reason we are not aware,—has, at the request of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and on the recommendation of Lord John Russell, consented to accompany the English Ambassador to Constantinople,—though not, it is said, with any paid or particular appointment in the Embassy. Mr. Layard started for the East on the day of the publication of his new volume about Nineveh, reviewed in our paper of this day. He has not resigned his seat for Aylesbury.

The cause of science is more than ordinarily unfortunate just now in the persons of its votaries. The Paris journals announce the deaths, by yellow fever, at Rio Janeiro, of two out of three members of a scientific expedition which the French government had sent into South America—Messrs. Emile Deville and Duret. Less energetic—or more feeble, for he, too, had been suffering from yellow fever—than Dr. Barth,—the survivor, M. Léon Lefebvre-Duruffé, despairing of accomplishing singly the objects of his mission, has returned into France.

The trial of Gervinus—the arraignment of nature, providence, and history—has taken place at Mannheim. Before appearing in the courts, the learned Professor applied to the Law Faculty of Göttingen for their opinion on the validity of the prosecution,—and the Faculty transmitted a collective answer to Heidelberg in which they say that the charge against him founded on his book is absurd. The public prosecutor, however, would not think so,—and the question has been regularly argued. The sitting was remarkable chiefly for the few words spoken by Gervinus himself:—who showed very clearly that the indictment was neither "pious nor wise" in its spirit, nor possible in its effect. Propositions, phrases, declamation, said the Professor, were uniformly avoided in his book, and to facts alone was weight allowed. If the conclusion of a scientific process thus conducted were favourable to self-government—that was to say, to the participation of many rather than of few in the work of government—that was not of his doing, but should be laid to the account of that Providence which watched over the course and development of the human race. He allowed that the Courts might for a time silence the historian,—but they could not, he said, silence History, and nature was proclaiming aloud the great facts of the age. He showed that his doctrine was no new doctrine; it was the doctrine of Aristotle, of Macchiavelli, of Hegel, and of other thinkers. It was puerile, he urged, to dream of changing by a verdict at law the human conception of history. "The voice of history," he said, "is as sure to speak as the course of history is to run." That they could shut him up in a dungeon for four months he allowed,—but on the fifth, he told them plainly, he would be at work again. At most they could but drive him into exile,—they could not hinder the fruition of a life. With noble simplicity and lofty scorn, the Professor then concluded:—"I have ventured to take up Aristotle's

idea, and have found it confirmed by the experience of 2,000 years,—and I find further that the series of events which will give the complete confirmation to this law is not yet accomplished. I am like an astronomer who from the known section of the paths of a new planet—presumes to calculate its entire course. I turn to the sage and skilful of my own profession, and ask them for criticism and correction. I cast a glance towards posterity, and trust that when the series of events shall be complete it will judge my judgment. And now comes a lawyer, brief in hand, and thinks he has discovered a pamphleteer trying to make a revolution in the Grand Duchy of Baden, or perhaps in the German Bund. I hope I may be excused from defending myself against this charge."—The Court reserved its judgment.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from 10 till 5.—Admission, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—This NEW MOVING PANORAMA, Painted from Sketches made upon the spot by J. S. Prout, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, is EXHIBITED daily, at 309, Regent Street, near the Polytechnic. Among the principal Scenes are—Fishing in the Rivers—Cape of Good Hope—Sea Whale Fishing—Melbourne—Geelong—The Road to the Diggings—Mount Alexander—Sydney—The Blue Mountains—Summerhill Creek—Ophir—Encampment of Gold Diggers by Moonlight.—Admission, 1s.; Central Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d. At 3 and 8.—The Descriptive Lecture is given by Mr. Prout, who resided many years in the Colonies.

GREAT GLOBE.—Mr. WYLD's large MODEL OF THE EARTH, also of the ARCTIC REGIONS, in Leicester Square, open from 10 A.M. until 10 P.M. Lectures hourly upon every subject of Geographical Science. A Collection of Models and Maps for reference.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'Clock, except Saturday.—Stalls, 3s. (which can be secured at the Box-Office every day from Eleven to Four); Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

NEW ADDITION.—Magnificent Shrine of Memorial in honour of the late illustrious WELLINGTON, representing him as in the Olden Times, reposing on a Tented Couch, under a splendid canopy of Cloth of Gold, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, wearing various Orders of Knighthood, covered with the Mantle of the Order of the Garter.—MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' Exhibition, Baker Street, Portman Square.—Admission, 1s.; Napoleon Room, 6d.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 28.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair. The following were elected:—Capt. E. Barnet, R.N., the Rev. B. Belcher, Sir E. N. Buxton, Dr. Cullen, R. W. Grenfell, Esq., C. Mallet, Esq., Sir G. Osborn, A. Peckover, P. Pusey, and G. Sexton, Esq.—The papers read were:—'The Mines of Copiapo,' by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lloyd, H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia.—'Report of a Canoe Expedition along the East Coast of Vancouver's Island,' by the Governor, J. Douglas, Esq.—'Note on part of Queen Charlotte's Islands in the North Pacific, with specimens of the gold-bearing quartz from Una Point, Mitchell's Harbour, in the Middle Island.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb. 23.—The Earl of Carlisle, President, in the chair.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., read a paper drawn up by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 'On some late Discoveries, by M. Maniette, on the Site of the Serapeum, in the Neighbourhood of the Ancient Memphis.'—M. Maniette was sent out by the French Government in 1850, for the purpose of making these investigations, but for some time he was only successful in discovering several tombs, statues and sphinxes, which had been hitherto hidden from view by the sands of the Desert. At length, in pursuing his researches to the north of the Great Pyramid of Sakara, and to the west of the great alley of the sphinxes, he came upon the entrance of a gallery excavated out of the rock which underlies the sand, and about three-fourths of a mile north-west of the Great Pyramid. On clearing away the sand, he found the gallery itself much blocked up by stones and rubbish, yet less encumbered as he approached the more remote parts. After passing two or three galleries, at right angles to the one first opened, and which contained nothing of interest, he reached the principal building of what he now recognized to be the Serapeum. He found that the main gallery extended several hundred yards, and that on each side there were vaulted chambers, containing the gigantic sar-

cophagi of the Sacred Bull Apis. This discovery took place on the 12th of November 1851. Col. Hamilton adds that M. Maniette had the kindness to light up these sepulchral vaults with a profusion of wax lights on one occasion of his visiting them, so that the English traveller had an admirable view of these remarkable discoveries. The entrance to these galleries was by an inclined plane from the surface of the Desert, about twelve feet broad, and cut out of the solid rock; leaving on each side perpendicular walls, on the faces of which were many funereal tablets, which have now been removed to Paris. The galleries themselves and the lateral chambers were in like manner hewn out of the rock; the principal one being about sixteen feet broad and fourteen feet high. The walls to the spring of the arches are perpendicular, and the ceilings both of the gallery and side vaults are arched, forming groins where they meet. Perhaps, like those of the tomb of Psammetichus in the cliff which forms the eastern boundary of the Desert, these walls and arched roof were lined originally with a casing of harder stone, since removed. The whole number of sarcophagi is thirty-one; of these, sixteen are in a side gallery: the greater part are made of dark green granite, but the quarries from which they have been cut have not been ascertained. Hieroglyphics have been met with on two only. They are all of gigantic proportions; those in dark-green granite are from 12 ft. 6*in.* to 12 ft. 10*in.* long, 7 ft. 7*in.* broad, and 7 ft. 7*in.* high, exclusive of the cover, which is in one solid block, not less than 3 ft. 3*in.* thick. So that their whole height is nearly 11 ft. The inner edges of the sarcophagi are bevelled off, so as to allow a corresponding bevel in the cover, to fit into it when put on. The floor of each lateral is between four and five feet below the level of the centre gallery; in dimensions they are about 39 ft. long, 15*ft.* broad, and 20 ft. high. All the sarcophagi are in a perfect state of preservation, and the surfaces retain their original polish. The covers have all been removed, two or three feet from their original position,—being pushed forward, so as to leave room for any one to descend into them from the hinder side: M. Maniette conjectures that this must have been done by Cambyses and the Persians. No vestiges have been found in them of the embalmed sacred Bulls. The Serapeum lies about north-west of the modern village of Mitraheneh,—which is believed to occupy the site of the ancient Memphis.—Col. Hamilton's paper was accompanied by sketches of these sepulchral chambers, and plans of their areas.

NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 24.—Lord Londesborough, President, in the chair.—Mr. Roach Smith gave an account of the discovery of a collection of Saxon weights in a cemetery at Ozilden, in Kent. With them were found some swords and other weapons, some scatt., a coin of Justinian, probably struck in France in imitation of the genuine pieces of that Emperor, and a pair of scales, evidently from their small size intended to weigh money with. The weights have all been carefully weighed; but it has not been found possible to discover any common multiple of them. They are themselves manufactured from Roman coins, the earliest being one of Faustina, and the latest one of Gratian or Valens.—Mr. J. G. Pfister read a paper on an 'Unedited Gold Coin of Florence, struck in 1805, and called II Zecchino di San Zenobio.' The type of this curious coin is that of the well-known Zecchins (or sequins) of Venice, and in the rude execution of its figures has a great resemblance to the Zecchins of Lodovico Manni, the last Doge of Venice, A.D. 1780-1797. It represents on one side the figure of San Zenobio kneeling at the feet of our Saviour, and on the other that of St. John the Baptist within an aureole. Mr. Pfister learned, when at Florence in 1847, that this coin was struck at the solicitation of Cesare Lampronti, banker of the city of Florence, on the 24th of August 1805. A certain quantity of such Zecchins was ordered to be struck for the purpose of serving a commercial speculation in the Levant, and, at the same time, to be called Zenobini. The existence of a similar coin in the collec-

tion of M. De Reichel, at St. Petersburg, is noticed in his Catalogue, vol. ix. p. 466. It is not, however, explained by him.—Mr. Vaux, in a short paper, called attention to two works lately published, which he considered to contain valuable numismatic information: the first, the Catalogue of the collection of Don José García de la Torre, by M. Gaillard,—which was sold at Madrid during the last spring; and the second, an account of a small collection presented to the Royal Historical Society of Madrid, by Don Antonio Lopez de Cordoba, which has been drawn up and published in Spanish, by Don Antonio Delgado.

HORTICULTURAL.—*March 1.*—Sir P. de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., in the chair.—Mrs. Barnard, the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, D. D. Heath, H. G. Bohn, J. Crowley, Esq., and M. A. Van Geert, were elected Fellows.—Owing to the severity of the weather on this occasion, snow falling thickly all day, few subjects of exhibition were produced. Mr. Barnes, of the Camden Nursery, Camberwell, sent six plants of the charming terrestrial *Orchis longicornis*, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. When grown in large masses this is truly a handsome plant; and, in addition to its great beauty, it has the merit of being emphatically an orchis for the million, requiring, as it does, about the same treatment as an auricula.—**Of vegetables.**—Mr. L. Solomon, of Covent Garden, sent a collection, consisting of bundles of very good white asparagus and green “sprew” from Paris, excellent green peas from Toulouse, ash-leaved kidney potatoes and horn carrots from Paris, and globe artichokes, not very good, from Avignon. He also contributed cos and cabbage lettuces, endive, and radishes, all from the neighbourhood of Paris, and as fresh and fine as could possibly be wished for. A Banksian medal was awarded.

Some tea seed, furnished by Mr. Winch, of Cheshire, was distributed. It was stated, that it had been sent to this country by Dr. Bowring, and that if it came from the north of China (as it was believed it did), the produce would be about as hardy as a camellia.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 1.*—J. M. Rendel, Esq., President, in the chair.—“On the Increased Strength of Cast-Iron produced by the use of Improved Coke,” by Mr. W. Fairbairn.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*Feb. 11.*—The Duke of Northumberland, President, in the chair.—“On the Influence of Material Aggregation upon the Manifestations of Force,” by J. Tyndall, Esq.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—*Feb. 28.*—C. Jellicoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—“An Exposé of the Fallacy ‘That it is just to tax Temporary Annuities at the same rate as Perpetual Annuities,’” by P. Hardy, Esq.—The author, after advertizing to the papers of Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. Hubbard, and Dr. Farr on the subject,—in which he considered the true theory of direct taxation had been ably expounded,—addressed himself to an investigation and refutation of the theories propounded by Mr. Warburton, which tended to uphold the present mode of levying the income-tax. The author thought there was an important sophism lurking somewhere in Mr. Warburton’s argument, and he traced it to a misunderstanding of the meaning which attached to the word “income.” Real income was annual profit produced by, and not out of, capital, and must be perpetually producible without destroying or in any degree impairing the producing power of the capital; consequently, real income is not gross receipts, but merely that portion of receipts which may safely be expended without weakening the productive power of the capital. Hence the necessity of discriminating between real income and return of capital. The author illustrated this difference between incomes by citing dividends on consolidated stock, rent from land, interest on loans by way of mortgage, &c., as instances of real income, and a temporary annuity, an annuity for life or lives, and a professional income, as instances of apparent incomes. In the case of a temporary or contingent annuity, it could be mathematically demonstrated that each payment contained a portion of capital; and as

respects professional income, although mathematical proof was wanting, reflection showed that with every beat of the pulse of life, vital energy was wasted, and consequently capital was expended until the close of life witnessed the entire exhaustion of the original capital. In addition to the foregoing definitions of real income, the author took up the position, that an income-tax, as such, could be levied on income only. Mr. Warburton’s theory was “that if the income-tax be a temporary impost, it is unjust to tax temporary incomes at the same rate as perpetuities; but that if an income-tax is to constitute a permanent burden on the means of a country, it is then perfectly equitable to tax a temporary income at the same rate, on the whole amount thereof, as a perpetuity; and for this reason, that whereas a perpetual income bears a perpetual tax, a temporary income bears only a temporary tax.” But Mr. Hubbard has truly stated, “that no scheme of income-tax, unsound and unjust for a year, will be just when the tax becomes perpetual.” The author then proceeded to expose the fallacy of Mr. Warburton’s proposition, confining his argument to temporary incomes. Suppose the sum of 1,000l. was lent to a friend at 5 per cent. per annum, to be returned in four years, by four equal instalments, the case would stand thus:—

Returned at end of	Principal.	Interest.	Total
1st year	250	50 0	300 0
2nd "	250	37 10	287 10
3rd "	250	25 0	275 0
4th "	250	12 10	262 10

Now it was evident by the foregoing statement that a tax levied on gross receipts must of necessity be levied on income and capital; and let the term of repayment be extended to whatever period it may, the total amount of injustice would be the same. A long annuity was simply a temporary loan contracted by Government; consequently, there was no substantial difference between the two. The author supported his arguments by mathematical formulae, which conclusively demonstrated the truth of the view he had taken; and he concluded by stating his intention in a future paper to investigate the theory propounded by Mr. Babbage.

A discussion ensued. Mr. H. Williams contended that the only way of arriving at an equitable mode of taxing an income was by capitalizing it, and then levying the tax upon the annual interest of its value. He thought science and common sense agreed on this point; and he deemed it a remarkable circumstance that such a number of actuaries starting from different points should have arrived at the same conclusions on the subject.—Mr. Farran said, that the fallacies of Mr. Warburton and Mr. Babbage lay in considering this a question of pure mathematics, which were inapplicable to the present complicated question. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Farrad met these gentlemen on their own grounds, and had shown that the system was founded on principles which did not necessarily apply to the question of money-mathematics.—Mr. Hodge admitted that Mr. Hardy had brought out the truth on the subject of temporary annuities, but he could not concur in the evidence given by the actuaries before the House of Commons with respect to the capitalization of incomes. He considered it was unfair to tax a landed estate, held on fee simple, at one rate, and a similar estate contingent on life at another. Both he considered were equally capable of paying, and he illustrated in a variety of ways the injustice which would be done to reversioners.

—Mr. Farr admitted that the question of reversions was one of some difficulty, but it was not an insurmountable one. The actuaries were in the daily habit of valuing reversions for purposes of sale: why therefore could they not be valued for purposes of taxation?—Mr. Hardy replied to the arguments of Mr. Hodge. The public were now beginning to awake to the interest of the question; and he doubted not that they would eventually adopt the opinion of the actuaries in reference to taxation, as they had now adopted them with reference to in-

surances and life annuities.—The Chairman reminded the members that the question was first brought under their notice as an abstract one, being one of that class of subjects of a politico-economical character which it was the peculiar province of the actuary to investigate, and such as required professional knowledge to master. It had been shown by the actuaries what constitutes the true measure of each individual’s liability to taxation, and how that measure could be determined in every case with as much accuracy as the nature of the thing will allow. This true measure was the sum total of each individual’s property at the time of taxation:—what he would have supposing all that he possessed in the world were for the occasion turned into money. There were difficulties in ascertaining this element in some instances, but it was evident that they were not very formidable; since the thing is constantly being done for the purpose of assessing the legacy duty. The actuaries advocated the substitution of their scheme for the present income tax; and the extension of it from time to time in lieu of the more objectionable indirect taxes now existing. Mr. Warburton, at a recent meeting of the Statistical Society, had shown that difficulties exist in a comparatively small part of the proposed scheme,—viz. in taxing the owners of reversions, and he would make it appear not only that there is little property besides, but that interests of this kind are perpetually changing hands. Now, he (the Chairman) observed that at the present time the owners of entailed estates pay the tax on the reversioner’s share of the property as well as their own, and of course recover nothing. As part of a system as equitable as possible, it was proposed that when the reversioner came into possession he should refund the tax paid on his account; and it has turned out, by an ingenious demonstration of Mr. Farr’s, that so far from any complexity arising, the reversioner would merely have to pay all the money advanced for the tax by his predecessor; since the latter’s share of it would be exactly defrayed by the interest on his over-payments. The condition of unfortunate proprietors of entailed property would be no worse than it was now. A subtle fallacy had been propounded by Lord Overstone when he stated “that if incomes are to be capitalized, the tax upon them is capitalized too.” Now, “present values” or “capitalized incomes” were mere indicators of the “measure of liability.” They are infinitely varied numerators of fractions having one common denominator, and their sum would be equal to unity. In other words, whatever the amount to be raised might be, the fractional part of it due from each individual would at once be found by this means.—The Chairman then submitted to the meeting a statement showing that the amount of income-tax for the year ending the 5th of April, 1851, was 5,583,512l., and that the probable amount which would be raised under the proposed system would be 6,981,156l.—calculated upon the assumption that the rate of taxation was the same, that the value of inactive property was 3,000,000,000l., and that the value of industrial incomes was taken at seven years’ purchase. It appeared by the statement that the approximate ready money value of all incomes, &c. in this country amounted to the large sum of 8,000,000,000l.

I hasten to correct a slight but important error in the report of the proceedings of the Statistical Society which appeared in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last.—No. 1322, p. 261, col. 2, lines 6 and 7. For the words:—“Idiocy was more prevalent among females, and lunacy among males,” read:—“Idiocy was more prevalent among males, and lunacy among females.” I am, &c. E. C.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Chemical, 8.
British Architects, 8.
Engineering, 8.
London Institution.—“On Industry and Science,” by Prof. Playfair.
- TUES. Syrian Egyptian, 4.—“On Damascene,” by the Rev. J. Turner; and an account of Baron von Wrede’s Travels in Hadramaut, by Dr. Plate.
- Zoological, 9.—Scientific.
- WED. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—“Experimental Investigation of the Principles of Locomotive Boilers,” by Mr. P. R. Clark.
- Botanical Institution, 2.—“On Animal Physiology,” by Mr. T. W. Jones.
- WED. Geological, 8.
Royal Society of Literature, 8.

- Society of Arts, 8.
British Microscopical Association, 4.—Annual Meeting.
Royal Institution, 4.—On Organic Chemistry, by Dr. A. W. Hofmann.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.
Royal, 8.
Royal Institution, 3.—On the General Principles of Geology, by Mr. J. Phillips.
Philosophical, 8.
Royal Institution, 8.—Geological Sketches round Inglesborough, by Mr. J. Phillips.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—On the Philosophy of Chemistry, by Prof. A. W. Williamson.

NEW GALVANIC BATTERY.

We gave in a former number [*Athen.* No. 1284, p. 634] an account of Mr. Martyn Roberts's new galvanic battery, composed of tin plates as its positive element. Mr. Roberts has handed to us an account of some experiments made more recently. We publish these as we find them : but of the cost at which the power is obtained we are ignorant.—

The experiments on decomposition of water, &c., by my battery, [says Mr. Roberts,] have recently been repeated by Dr. Watson (whose scientific attainments and correct manipulation are well known); and as these experiments are interesting, showing as they do the different effects of number and size of plates, I send you the results obtained by him, for insertion in the *Athenæum*. It is right to state, that the exciting solution of the battery, when used by Dr. Watson, had been working for very many days, and was consequently not quite so powerful as on the first day of charging, when I obtained 36 cubic inches of gas per minute by the battery of 50 pairs.

Dr. Watson having kindly furnished me with notes of the experiments which he made with my new galvanic battery on the 6th July last, I give them below. The immersed surface of each positive plate was, in every case, 14 inches, that is to say, 4 inches by 3½ inches.

Decomposition of Acidulated Water.

10 pair	at end of 1 minute	gave 10 cubic in. of the mixed gases.
" 2	" 22	"
" 3	" 35	"
20 pair	" 17½	"
" 2	" 36	"
" 3	" 55	"
30 pair	" 29	"
" 2	" 41	"
40 pair	" 20	"
" 2	" 41½	"
50 pair	" 20	"
" 2	" 42	"

When 50 pairs were joined together in series of 10 each plate, having consequently five times the surface of those in the above experiments, this gave, at the end of 1 minute, 42 cubic inches : 2 minutes, 80 cubic inches.

These experiments show that much greater decomposing effects are obtained by size than by number of plates; and that after the resistance of the chemical affinity between the elements of the water decomposed has been well overcome, the addition of further electric power in intensity, that is, by number of plates, adds little or nothing to the amount of water decomposed—30 pair doing as much work as 50 pair. The small increase that is shown in the above experiments, is due solely to the increase of power in the battery from long immersion ; for my battery has the peculiar property of increasing in power the longer it is immersed, until all the positive metal and acid are destroyed. It will also be seen, that a given surface of metal arranged as a 10-pair battery will decompose about twice the quantity of water that the same surface would if divided into a 50-pair battery. 10 pair decomposed pure water : 50 pair fused a considerable quantity of iridium into a globule. Asbestos was fused by it into a glass resembling in colour and lustre the minerals agate and hornblende.

This last experiment on asbestos is highly interesting, as throwing some light on the production of volcanic minerals at high temperatures of totally different physical characters, though of similar chemical composition. The 50-pair maintains several feet of platinum wire at a full red heat, and the light between carbon points is most intense.—Yours, &c., MARTYN J. ROBERTS.

SCIENTIFIC Gossip.—The investigation of the chemical constitution of the slags resulting from the various metallurgical operations which are employed in this country and on the continent,

promises to lead to some most important results, of much practical value in direct relation to metallurgy, and of the highest interest, in connexion with the formation of crystals in nature. This investigation was commenced in this country,—and apparently abandoned. The inquiry has now been taken up by Leonhard, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Heidelberg; and from the well-known zeal of this eminent chemist, there is little doubt that it will be prosecuted to the end. Mr. Leonhard has issued a circular note to all miners, owners of furnaces, &c., soliciting specimens of any crystalline slags which they may obtain.—We are pleased to give this intimation :—the only aid that we can render in an inquiry of such interest.

Messrs. Negretti & Zambra have lately constructed a new Maximum Thermometer, which appears to possess many advantages over any instrument of the kind yet introduced. A great objection to all previous maximum thermometers has been, the difficulty of keeping the small steel indicator from becoming involved in the mercury, and thus being rendered nearly useless. In Messrs. Negretti & Zambra's instrument the mercury is its own indicator. The glass tube is bent about 5° a little above the bulb, and a small piece of glass which has been previously placed in the tube is bent with it. The mercury expanding, passes very readily by this, and along the horizontal part of the tube, remaining at its highest point, since it cannot return past the bent piece of glass until the instrument is lifted up, when it flows by it in obedience to the action of gravity.—We have submitted one of these thermometers to some severe experimental trials,—and the result has been in every respect most satisfactory. We believe it is less liable to derangement than any other instrument now in use.

A Correspondent has forwarded to us an extract from the specification of the Rev. Dr. R. Stirling's Air-Engine, patented in 1816, from which it appears certain that the principle of the regenerator in Ericsson's engine was included in Dr. Stirling's invention.—“ All my improvements,” he says, “ for diminishing the consumption of fuel consist of different forms or modifications of a new method, contrivance, or mechanical arrangement for heating and cooling liquids, airs, gases, and other bodies. And, again,—“ The forms and construction of the tubes and plates, &c. may be varied according to circumstances; but the benefit to be derived from this arrangement arises from the fluids, airs, &c. to be heated, and those to be cooled, being made to move in opposite directions.”—The only difference between the arrangement of Dr. Stirling and that of Capt. Ericsson is, that the latter employs wire-gauze—the former using tubes only, as Ericsson did at first.

FINE ARTS

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

We have lately introduced the Trustees of the National Gallery and their doings to our readers through Mr. Dyce's pamphlet,—we have now to re-introduce them by means of their own Minutes, printed for us on the motion of Mr. Hume. The indefatigable member for Montrose asked for four Returns in one,—viz. :—1. A “ List of the names and official designations of the Trustees or Commissioners for the management of the National Gallery, stating by whom appointed, and the dates of appointment;” 2. “ Copies of the Instructions under which they conduct their duties as Trustees;” 3. “ Of the Minutes of the Trustees, from the 5th of February 1847 to the 1st of November 1852, with the names of all the Trustees present at each meeting;” 4. “ And, of the orders and instructions to the Keeper of the Gallery respecting the cleaning of the pictures, and any directions in respect to their arrangement, and of any documents relating thereto (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 40, of Session 1847).”

No. 1. Return accordingly exhibits the names of seventeen trustees,—two *ex officio*, the other fifteen for life. These may be divided into four classes: 1., the *ex officio*, — 2., noblemen and others who have formed collections,—3., noblemen and others who have inherited collections,

— and 4., a miscellaneous class, including the Comptroller General of the Exchequer, the Accountant General in Chancery, and the President of the Royal Academy.

Returns 2. and 4. are very brief. To No. 2. the Trustees say, that they have no instructions from the Treasury or other Government authority:—and to No. 4. they reply, that “ the instructions of the Trustees to the Keeper for the execution of his duties are issued from time to time, as circumstances occur, and are recorded in their Minutes, with the exception of those which relate to the hanging of pictures, which are usually given verbally on the spot.”

No. 3. is fuller, and contains copies of the Minutes of the Trustees from 1847 to 1852 :—in which period they met on fifty occasions. The Minutes are very various ; recording pictures presented and refused,—pictures presented and accepted,—pictures offered for sale and refused,—pictures offered for sale and accepted,—Minutes about the Vernon gift, the Turner bequest, the Soulé and Ashburnham sales,—the Manfrini collection,—the pay of porters and stokers,—Mr. Wornum's remuneration for the Catalogue,—the enlargement of the Gallery,—the loss of umbrellas and parasols,—re-covering the pictures with glass,—and lastly, the great question of cleaning them.

From such a miscellaneous class of subjects it is not easy to select. We shall, however, cull some of the choicer entries,—grouping them together in bunches of extracts, though under different dates,—and presenting them simply historically for the present. On most of the points touched our readers have had indications, more or less distinct, of our own views,—and as many of the questions will be in issue again in view of the probable new arrangements which formed the argument for Mr. Dyce's pamphlet, it may be convenient to put our readers in possession of the materials for following any of the discussions that may arise.

There is a curious correspondence with Mr. Woodburn, the great picture-dealer, which will be new to our readers.—

March 8, 1847.—“ Read, a letter from Mr. Woodburn offering for sale a collection of seventy pictures, the works of Italian masters. Resolved, that the consideration of this subject be postponed to the next meeting.”

April 12, 1847.—“ Read, a letter from Mr. Woodburn, offering to the Trustees seven of his collection of pictures by early Italian masters (Nos. 17, 37, 49, 56, and 64, 66, 70, of his catalogue), for 6,000/. Resolved, that the Trustees are willing to recommend the purchase of the pictures Nos. 36 and 64, a pair from the history of Troy, by Pinturicchio, for the sum of 1,000/- for the two pictures; but they decline entertaining the proposal contained in his letter of this day. The Trustees request Mr. Woodburn to feel himself perfectly disengaged from any further treaty on the subject of the collection offered to them.”

May 3, 1847.—“ Read, a letter from Mr. Woodburn, of the 14th ultimo, informing the Secretary that he hopes in a few days to be able to send a reply to his letter of the 13th of April last. Resolved, that a letter be addressed to Mr. Woodburn, informing him that unless he is prepared to give the above-mentioned letter on or before Saturday, the 8th instant, they will conclude that he has declined their offer of the 13th ultimo. And that Mr. Woodburn be reminded that the testimonial of the originality of the two pictures of two persons appointed by the Trustees will be necessary for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.”

June 7, 1847.—“ Read, a letter from Mr. Woodburn, of the 10th ultimo, declining the offer made to him by the Trustees, on the 12th of April last, for the purchase of two pictures by Pinturicchio for 1,000/-”

March 13, 1848.—“ Read, a letter from Mr. Woodburn, of the 5th instant, marked ‘ Private,’ addressed to Mr. Uwins; also, a letter from him to Lord John Russell, of the 20th of February last, in which letter he offers for sale the lease of his premises in St. Martin's Lane, and the following works of art:—1st, his old Italian pictures, in number 70, for 12,600/- 2nd, a selection of original drawings to be exhibited framed and glazed, 1,000 in number, for 12,600/- 3rd, a selection of pictures, being by masters yet wanting in the National Gallery, 12,600/- Resolved, that a letter, of which the following is a copy, be forwarded to Mr. Woodburn without loss of time :—

National Gallery, March 13, 1848.

‘ Sir,—I am directed by the Trustees of the National Gallery to inform you, that a letter marked ‘ Private,’ addressed by you to Mr. Uwins, on the 5th inst., has been laid before them; and also that a letter addressed by you to Lord John Russell, bearing date the 20th of February, 1848, has been forwarded by his Lordship's directions to the Trustees. In the letter last referred to, you inform his Lordship that you are desirous of a decision on the subject to which it refers. The Trustees request me to remark, that the decision of the Trustees, on the proposals which had then been brought under their consideration, was communicated to you on the 13th of April and the 4th of May 1847. In the former letter you were distinctly informed that, in the event of the offer of the Trustees conveyed in

that letter not being accepted, you were to consider yourself perfectly disengaged from any further treaty on the subject of your collection. The offer of the Trustees was declined by you, and the Trustees considered, and still consider, the transaction in question completely terminated. With regard to the proposals made in your letter to Lord John Russell of the 20th of February, I have to acquaint you that the Trustees have no intention of recommending to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the purchase of the lease of your premises in St. Martin's Lane, or of any portion of the pictures or drawings remaining in your possession. I am, &c.

(Signed) G. SAUNDERS THWAITES.

"Samuel Woodburn, Esq."

"We concur in the opinions and decision expressed in this letter.

(Signed)

MONTRAGLE,
ASHBURTON.

Mr. Woodburn, nothing daunted, brings in a claim for remuneration:—which is thus, as it appears to us, properly treated.—

Aug 12, 1850.—"Read, a letter from Mr. Grey, of the 2nd instant, forwarding to the Trustees, by the desire of Lord John Russell, a letter from Mr. Woodburn to his Lordship, stating an alleged claim on his part on the Government for £6,000." Resolved, that a letter be addressed to Mr. Grey for the information of Lord John Russell, acknowledging the receipt of these letters, and of two subsequent letters from Mr. Woodburn to his Lordship, and repeating the protest of the Trustees against any possible claim on the part of Mr. Woodburn for compensation or otherwise."

Here are Two Minutes about the famous Garvagh, or Aldobrandini Raphael.—

"The Trustees having taken into consideration the probability that the Aldobrandini picture, by Raffaello, now in the possession of the Garvagh family, may come into the market:—Resolved, that a letter be addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, acquainting their Lordships with the fact, and requesting their opinion with respect to the acquisition and addition of it to the National Collection, at a price not exceeding 2,000."

March 6, 1852.—"The Trustees took into consideration an offer made to them for sale of the Aldobrandini Raffaello, the property of Lord Garvagh. Resolved, that Mr. Uwins be instructed to inform Lord Garvagh that the Trustees would be prepared to recommend to the Treasury the purchase of the Aldobrandini Raffaello for the price of 3,000."

"We should have liked to have seen this picture secured to the nation. It is certainly one of the finest easel pictures of the master in this country.

When the Ashburnham sale took place the Trustees were, it now appears, fully alive to its importance.—

"The Trustees then took into consideration the favourable opportunity that occurs of adding to the national collection from the collection of the Earl of Ashburnham, about to be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Christie & Manson, on the 20th instant. Resolved, that a letter be addressed to the Lords of the Treasury recommending the purchase of the following pictures of this collection, at a price not exceeding 6,000, viz.: No. 1, Murillo, 'Portrait of the Painter'; No. 2, Teniers, 'A Village Feast'; No. 3, Rembrandt, 'Portrait of Ranier Ansto and his Wife'."

—The Treasury fell in with the views of the Trustees,—but no picture was secured to the nation. The Murillo went to Althorp, and the Rembrandt was bought in.

As soon as the Soult sale was announced, the Trustees were unusually active.—

May 10, 1852.—"The Trustees had under their consideration the sales about to take place in Paris, of the collections of pictures of Mons. Collot and of the late Marshal Soult; and Mr. William Woodburn having attended this meeting, and reported his opinion on the subject of each collection:—Resolved, that a communication be made to the Lords of the Treasury, informing their Lordships that the sales of the pictures of Mons. Collot and of the late Marshal Soult are about to take place at Paris, and that the Trustees are of opinion that the following pictures would be a most advantageous addition to the National Gallery, and conducive of benefit to art in England, and that the sums affixed are sums which it would be prudent to offer: Titian, 'The Tribute Money,' from 2,500/- to 3,000/- Palma Vecchio, 'The Marriage of St. Catherine,' from 1,000/- to 1,500/- And that the Trustees ask the authority of the Treasury to employ Mr. William Woodburn, who has been already employed under the authority of their Lordships, to make a purchase of these pictures, at a price not exceeding 4,500/-

At the next meeting, the following letter was read from the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.—

"To Lord Monteagle.

"Grosvenor Gate, May 13, 1852.

"My dear Lord,—I received your note at six o'clock yesterday, when I returned for a moment to Downing Street from the House of Commons, and I immediately sent for the letter of the Secretary of the Trustees, which I had not then seen. To day being a holiday, I cannot transmit you this official answer; but as time presses I forward you this private letter for your satisfaction. I had the opportunity of consulting my colleagues on the subject yesterday evening; and they authorized me to say that the wishes of the Trustees, both as regards the amount to be expended and the agent to be employed, received their entire sanction. I was also, at the same time, requested to inform your Lordship, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to authorize an expenditure of 10,000/- provided the great Murillo were included in the purchases; as, for example, suppose the Tiziano were obtained for 2,500/- or 3,000/- the surplus of

the 10,000/- might be devoted to the great Murillo. I fear there is little chance of this combination being secured, but I mention it for the chance; at all events, I trust that the intentions of the Trustees, expressed in their letter of the 10th instant, may be realized.—Yours, &c.

(Signed) B. DISRAELI."

As soon as the letter was read, it was—

"Resolved, that the following letter should be sent to Mr. William Woodburn:—

"Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that the Trustees have obtained the sanction of the Treasury for the purchase of the following pictures, at prices not exceeding the sums affixed to each:—Palma Vecchio (M. Collot), not exceeding 1,500/- Titian, 'Tribute Money' (Soul), not exceeding 3,000/- As some doubt exists with respect to the condition of the 'Miraculous Conception' of Murillo, and any damage it may have sustained by injudicious cleaning or otherwise, the Trustees are desirous that you should carefully examine this picture in special reference both to its condition and real value; and that you should also report to them whether, on visiting the Soult Gallery again, you adhere to the value you have affixed on the 'Nativity' and the 'St. Peter,' embracing the question of the value and condition of both these works. This report the Trustees will expect by return of post, as no time can be lost.—With respect to the pictures you are authorized to purchase, you will draw a bill on the Lords of the Treasury at three days' sight to the amount already stated.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SAUNDERS THWAITES."

When the Trustees met on the 17th of May 1852, they renewed the consideration of the Soult and Collot collections on sale in Paris, and—

"Resolved, that a letter be addressed to Mr. Woodburn, informing him that the Trustees are authorized by the Government to go to an outlay of 10,000/- (ten thousand pounds), provided that will secure the purchase of the 'Miraculous Conception' of Murillo, in addition to the 'Tribute Money,' by Titian, and the 'St. Catherine,' by Palma Vecchio. That Mr. Woodburn be requested to understand that the Trustees wish to repeat their instructions to him to bid as far as 3,000/-, if necessary, for the 'Tribute Money,' and to bid 1,500/-, if necessary, for the Palma Vecchio; but with regard to the 'Miraculous Conception' of Murillo, the Trustees wish to explain that Mr. Woodburn is not to bid 5,500/- nor indeed any portion of it, unless upon a re-examination and careful inspection of the condition of the picture he shall be entirely satisfied that it is desirable to do so. The Trustees wish, as to the amount which may properly be bid, or as to the purchase of it at all, to be guided by the judgment of Mr. Woodburn."

The propriety of covering many of the pictures with plate glass was brought before the Trustees by the late Sir Robert Peel—himself a Trustee.—

"To Thomas Uwins, Esq.

"Whitehall, April 12, 1830.

"Dear Sir,—Some days since I received from Mr. William Russell the accompanying letter, strongly recommending that the most valuable pictures in the National Gallery should be covered with plate glass, with a view to their better preservation. I sent this letter privately to Mr. Eastlake, and received from him a communication in reply, which I also enclose.—I believe there are some persons, having had much experience with regard to pictures, who doubt the policy of applying glass in the manner proposed; among the number is Mr. Buchanan, from whom I have received the accompanying memorandum, written by a foreigner at present in this country (Prof. Bassine, of St. Petersburg), whose opinions are in general conformity with those of Mr. Buchanan.—I think this subject ought to be brought under the consideration of the Trustees of the National Gallery. You are at liberty to communicate to them the accompanying documents, which I request that you will afterwards return to me, taking copies of them for the use of the Trustees, if you think fit.—I am, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT PEE.

The first enclosure was a letter from another Trustee—Mr. William Russell.—

"To Sir Robert Peel.

"50, Belgrave Square, March 22, 1830.

"Dear Sir Robert Peel,—In considering with some interest the condition of the pictures in the National Gallery, I have been impressed with the desirableness of at once protecting all the pictures (within the range of moderate dimensions) by plate glass. I am fully aware of the objections to such a medium of sight, and I am aware how far it goes in obstructing the complete enjoyment of a fine piece of Art; but I am satisfied that its defects are as nothing, in comparison with the endless risks from atmosphere, deposit, dusting, polishing, restoration, &c.—I would rest the question of advantage on a single example; the small picture by Correggio, of 'The Virgin and Child,' has been, I suppose, twenty-five years in the collection; it has never, I believe required a touch, the frame (which in that instance is also under the glass) is as fresh as when first put in, whilst those around it, which have been gilt, or, at all events, refreshed within these twelve years, are tarnished, out of repair, and altogether unsightly. The small Guido, 'The Coronation of the Virgin,' bequeathed by Mr. Wells, which even in the pure air of his room at Redleaf he kept carefully protected, and which is now in a perfect state, will require frequent dusting, and by and bye washing, at some future day varnishing, and later still, perhaps, cleaning. If placed at once in safety it will be comparatively eternal; the cost would be inconsiderable in proportion to the benefit; the air must, of course, be carefully excluded from the back. The only instance in the Gallery of insufficient protection by the glass, is one which I have pointed out to Col. Thwaites, the picture attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, of 'Our Saviour with the Doctors.' A large interregnum at the back of the picture has given free passage to the air and dust; this he has promised to

call Mr. Uwins' attention to.—I should myself be disposed to carry out this plan of protection, even in the case of the larger pictures; the glare of a large mass of glass is undoubtedly most objectionable, but the evils of daily deterioration and gradual destruction are far greater.—There is at present so much of unfounded attack and illiberal censure in circulation that I do not willingly make any gratuitous suggestions, and I venture upon this one in the hope that you will not think me troublesome in doing so.—I am, &c.

(Signed) W. RUSSELL."

The second, and more important, enclosure was a letter from Sir Charles Eastlake.—

"To Sir Robert Peel.

"7, Fitzroy Square, March 23, 1830.

"Dear Sir,—I have always been an advocate for protecting even large pictures in the National Gallery with glass. I found Mr. Seguier was of the same opinion; and when I had the honour to be Keeper of the Gallery, I requested him to make a list of such pictures in the collection as he thought might be so protected. That list is, I conclude, still in the hands of Col. Thwaites, but at the time the system was recommended the Trustees seemed to be adverse to it. The only objection to be made to it, as far as I know, is the difficulty of seeing the picture, a difficulty which, of course, increases in proportion to the darkness of the picture, as the glass has then more effect of a mirror; but I consider that the experiment has been fairly tried in the National Gallery (for example, with the large Correggio), and without any complaints on the part of the public. I am decidedly of opinion, that the advantages greatly overbalance any inconvenience of the kind above alluded to; it is, besides, always understood that the glass is moveable (except when the surface is very large), so that for particular inspection there are due means provided—I am not aware of any written opinions on the subject, but there is a passage in Leonardo da Vinci's works which bears on it. He proposes what he calls 'an eternal varnish,' by making glass plates extremely thin (he suggests a method of making them), and then fastening such a plate on the surface of the picture itself in an immovable manner. This, though not to be recommended, shows that the mere glass and mirror-like effect was not, in his eyes, an objection to be weighed against the security and durability of the picture.—I have, &c.

(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE."

What was done is thus recorded.—

"The Trustees took into consideration the necessity of causing the large picture by F. Francia, 'The Virgin, Infant Saviour, with several Saints' (No. 179), to be protected by glass at an earlier period. Resolved, that the Trustees approve of the proposal to place this work under glass, and that the picture be examined by competent persons, and its condition reported to the Trustees at their next meeting."

Aug 4, 1851.—"The Trustees, taking into consideration the state of the larger picture by Francia in this Gallery, authorized Mr. Uwins to undertake the superintendence of the protection of it by glass in such manner as may seem best, and the Trustees requested Mr. Uwins to confer with Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Russell on the subject; and if any other of the pictures named in a list already furnished to the Trustees by Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Russell should appear to require any immediate steps to be taken as to covering them with glass, they are requested to give Mr. Uwins such instructions on the occasion as may be proper for the purpose. The Trustees resolved that Mr. Seguier be requested to examine the Van Eyck recently purchased, to see whether it would be advisable to take off the present varnish, and give it a fresh coat. That when ready, the picture, with its actual frame, bearing the inscription, be enclosed in a larger frame, and in a rosewood case with a glass, like that of the small Correggio, and other pictures of the kind in the Gallery. Mr. Uwins requested instructions from the Trustees with respect to the necessary renewal or polishing the varnish on any of the pictures requiring it, or to any other ordinary work that may be expedient to be done in the ensuing vacation. Resolved, that Mr. Uwins is authorized to use his discretion with regard to all such works as he shall deem necessary."

The dirty condition of the pictures would appear to have formed the principal subject of conversation at more than one meeting. Early in last year,—

"Mr. Russell called the attention of the Trustees to the existing regulations for the care of the pictures in the Gallery, by which the express authority of the Trustees is understood to be necessary for any positive act for the purpose of improving the appearance of the pictures. This rule seems to lead, not merely to the salutary exclusion of unauthorized cleaning and restoration, but to the want of power to do (except at long and inadequate intervals) what may be requisite for keeping the pictures in such a state of clearness as to be properly seen. The constant deposit from atmospheric and other sources so often discussed leads to a dull appearance in the pictures, which amounts to a denial of enjoyment of them to the public. A good deal of time and manual labour would be involved in the constant attention which alone could obviate this; the duty ought not to be entrusted to ordinary or unskilful hands, and the suggestion arises that the Trustees authorize the allowance of a proper remuneration to Mr. Seguier for attending from time to time to keep the pictures, by the timely and proper use of the silk handkerchief, in a sufficient state of clearness, so that they may be fairly seen by the public; Mr. Seguier's operations for this purpose, with the privy and concurrence of the Keeper or Assistant Keeper. Resolved, that the Trustees approve the above suggestions, and that the necessary expense to be incurred in the execution of this service by Mr. Seguier be allowed by the Trustees, and Mr. Uwins authorized to charge the same in his accounts with the Treasury."

At their next meeting:—

"The Keeper reported that, in pursuance of the instructions of the Trustees contained in their minute of the 9th of

February last, Mr. Seguier has proceeded to wash, simply with water, which has taken off a considerable quantity of dirt, and polished the varnish with a silk handkerchief, the following pictures:—**22.** 'The Dead Christ,' Guercino; **26** and **63.** 'Landscapes,' An. Carracci; **94.** 'Pan and Apollo,' An. Carracci; **100.** 'Virgin and Child,' P. Pugnino; **7** and **37.** 'Studies of Heads,' after Correggio; **16.** 'St. George,' Tintoretto; **21.** 'A Lady,' Bronzino; **58.** 'Eremita and the Shepherd,' An. Carracci; **11.** 'St. Jerome,' Guido; **25.** 'St. John,' An. Carracci. Mr. Seguier was fearful of washing the three large pictures, namely, 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' Sebastiano del Piombo; 'The Vision of St. Jerome,' Parmegiano; and 'The Holy Family, &c.,' Murrillo; unless he could varnish them, which he thinks could not be conveniently done except during the vacation. 'The Annunciation,' by Claude; and 'The Dead Christ,' by Guercino, should have the old varnish removed before being re-varnished. The two large Claude's could not be done conveniently except at the vacation. Mr. Seguier has confined his observations to the large room.

Mr. Seguier's subsequent proceedings are thus minutiae:

April 5, 1852.—"The Keeper reported that, in further pursuance of the instructions of the Trustees, contained in their minute of the 9th of February last, Mr. Seguier has examined the remaining part of the pictures in this Gallery, and polished with a silk handkerchief the varnish of a considerable number of them; operations that have answered his expectations. There are certain pictures, in addition to those already noticed in the principal room, which could not be put in order except during the vacation, as some part of the old varnish ought to be removed before re-varnishing them; especially two pictures by Canaletto, 127 and 163; one by Salvator Rosa, 84; the 'St. Bavon,' by Rubens; **57.** the 'David,' by Claude; **6.** the 'Plague at Ashod,' by N. Poussin, 165. He further stated that Mr. Seguier will look at the pictures occasionally, and polish the varnish on them as they may require it.

The last entry on this much contested question was as follows:—

July 5, 1852.—"The Trustees having taken into consideration the necessity of improving the appearance of some of the pictures in this Gallery.—Resolved, that Mr. Seguier be requested to complete, during the approaching vacation, the necessary operations for putting in order those pictures which he has recently reported to the Trustees as requiring the removal of the old varnish, and re-varnishing them, and that he include the large picture by Paolo Veronese in the number; and that Mr. Uwins be authorized to charge the expenses attending these operations in his accounts with the Treasury."

When the Manfrin collection was offered for sale, the Trustees were not idle:—

"The Trustees proceeded to consider an offer made to them for the sale of the whole of the Manfrin Collection of Pictures, at the price of about 43,000/.—Resolved, that Lord Colborne, Lord Overstone, and Sir Charles Eastlake be requested to wait upon the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to ascertain whether the Lords of the Treasury are inclined to sanction an expenditure to be incurred for sending a competent person to Venice, to examine and report upon the merit and value of this collection, a catalogue of which has been forwarded to them."

July 15, 1851.—"Mr. Uwins submitted to the Trustees a detailed valuation made by Mr. William Woodburn of 120 pictures of the Manfrin Collection, which, in conjunction with Mr. Uwins, he considered as admissible to the British National Gallery, amounting together to the sum of 22,340/; also his own letter to the Secretary, of the 14th of June last, giving his more detailed opinion of several of the pictures referred to in the list furnished by Mr. Woodburn.—Resolved, that in the present state of the information in possession of the Trustees, they do not find themselves in a condition to recommend to Her Majesty's Government any negotiation for the purchase of the Manfrin Collection; and that it is desirable that Mr. Uwins should apprise Mr. Woodburn of the conclusion to which the Trustees have come, and inform him that it is not necessary to call on him to remain at Venice, with a view to any probable negotiation. Mr. Uwins is requested to ask Mr. Woodburn, before leaving Venice, to consider whether he can furnish, on his return, any more detailed information on the eligibility of particular pictures in the collection than is furnished by his valuation, and particularly with regard to some of those by the Venetian and Paduan masters, as well as those attributed to Antonello da Messina."

Here are a batch of entries—all of interest—collected from pages of very dry details.—

"Read, a letter from Mr. Ruskin, at Venice, of the 19th of May, addressed to Sir Charles Eastlake, and enclosing one from Mr. Cheny, in the former of which Mr. Ruskin stated that he is willing to undertake to procure for this Gallery two pictures by Tintoretto, 'The Marriage at Cana,' in the Madonna della Salute, and the 'Crucifixion' in St. Cassiano; the former valued by him at 5,000/, the latter at 7,000/. But although he would use his endeavours to procure them at a less cost, he is unwilling to move in the matter, unless the Government will ultimately sanction the expenditure of 12,000/ for the two pictures.—Resolved, that the Trustees do not find themselves in a position to ask from the Government so considerable a sum as that required by Mr. Ruskin as the basis of his negotiation for the pictures in question, especially as Mr. Cheny does not entirely concur with him in his valuation of these works, and as the Trustees have not sufficient means of arriving at their true value; they therefore request that Sir Charles Eastlake will be so obliging as to communicate to Mr. Ruskin their willingness that he should proceed further in this matter."

"Read, a letter from Mr. Buchanan, of the 6th of May last, on the subject of two pictures by Albert Durer and Holbein, in his possession, which he offered the Trustees

for sale.—Resolved, that the Trustees do not find themselves in a condition to enter into a negotiation with Mr. Buchanan for the pictures he has offered for their consideration; and that they desire that he will continue himself entirely at liberty to offer them to other parties."

May 7, 1849.—"Read, a letter from Mr. Bryant, conveying an offer by Mr. Beaufort Botfield to present, for this Gallery, a picture, the 'Death of the Virgin,' by Domenico Panetti, which offer was declined, and an answer desired to be returned to Mr. Botfield, thanking him for his liberal intimation."

March 19, 1849.—"Read, a note from Sir Frederick Foster, giving notice to the Trustees that his picture, 'The Virgin and Child,' by Raffaelle, an unfinished work, is now on sale for 1,500/—Resolved, that a letter of thanks be transmitted to Sir Frederick Foster for this notice."

July 31, 1849.—"Read, a letter addressed to Lord Ellesmere by Mr. Buchanan, offering to the Trustees for sale any portion of the collection of Marshal Soult.—Resolved, that the Trustees feel assured that no steps towards the acquisition of any part of the collection of Marshal Soult would be at present practicable, should they be inclined to recommend it to the Government; and that a letter be addressed to Lord Ellesmere, communicating this their opinion, and acquainting his Lordship that both Lord Colborne and Lord Monteagle have made communications to the same effect to Mr. Buchanan, in reply to his letters to them on the subject."

March 18, 1852.—"Read, a letter of the 21st of January last, from Messrs. Henry Graves & Co., requesting the permission of the Trustees to have a drawing made from the late Mr. Turner's picture of 'The Golden Rough,' in the Vernon Collection, for the purpose of engraving a large line plate from it. Also, a letter of the 7th ultimo, from Mr. Robert Stothard, asking to be permitted to make copies from his late father's pictures in the Vernon Collection, to illustrate a Life of the deceased which he is preparing. Also, a letter from Mr. S. C. Hall, editor of 'The Art Journal,' entreating the Trustees to decide according to the request of Messrs. Graves & Co. Resolved, that the requests both of Messrs. Graves & Co. and Mr. Stothard be granted; and that a letter be addressed to Mr. Hall, informing him that, whilst the Trustees will take every step in their power to prevent the issue of inferior engravings taken from pictures in the Vernon Collection, they do not consider themselves precluded by their arrangements with him from permitting the engraving of any of those pictures by good artists, and in a style calculated to promote a knowledge of the Arts."

July 9, 1847.—"Read, a letter from the Chevalier Pietro Vallati, with proposals for procuring for this Gallery specimens of all the painters of the Italian School of whose works it is at present deficient.—Resolved, that the Chevalier Vallati be thanked in the name of the Trustees for his liberal offer, but informed that they cannot undertake to appoint an agent for the purposes referred to in his letter and project, and are unwilling to take up his time by inviting him to make regular communications respecting pictures that may be for sale; but should it be in his power, without inconvenience, to give them information of that kind when any really fine works by Italian masters are to be obtained, the Trustees will be glad of such notice."

December 2, 1847.—"Read, a letter of the 4th of November, from Signor N. Giustiniani Barbarigo to Lord John Russell (forwarded by his Lordship for the consideration of the Trustees), offering for sale, according to his account, his seventeen pictures, now in Venice, the works of Titian.—Resolved, that the Trustees, after a due consideration of this offer, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case that have come to their knowledge respecting the collection, decline recommending to Her Majesty's Government the purchase of either the whole or of any part of these pictures."

"Read, a letter from Mr. G. R. Ward, offering for sale a picture, 'The Bull,' painted by his father, James Ward, Esq., R.A.—Resolved, that the Trustees are precluded by their regulations from recommending to the Treasury the purchase of works of living artists."

From these Minutes it appears true—as it has generally been understood in artistic circles—that Mr. William Russell is at the bottom of the picture cleanings,—whether for good or for evil.

April 4, 1851.—"The Trustees (at the suggestion of Mr. William Russell) took into consideration the propriety of causing the following pictures to be cleaned at an early period:—No. 26. 'The Consecration of St. Nicholas,' by Paolo Veronese.—No. 84. 'Mercury and the Woodman,' by Salvator Rosa.—Resolved, that the cleaning of these pictures be postponed."

But Mr. Russell was pertinacious; and at last—as pertinacious men often do—he gained his point,—and raised the storm which is raging yet, by tongue and by pen, and will probably need another Committee to lay it.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Royal Commission of the Fine Arts which has charge of the decorations of the New Palace at Westminster has determined on giving further commissions in execution of the sculpture series that is to embellish the House of Lords. The large expenditure on this great edifice is, however, beginning to startle some of those who are responsible,—and economy is the order of the day in by-places. The price of each work of sculpture has been reduced from 1,200/ to 1,000/. We know not how many positive commissions have yet found their way into the sculptor's studio:—but a statue of Lord Mans-

field has, we are informed, been assigned to the chisel of Mr. Baily, the Royal Academician.

The Koh-i-Noor diamond (that looked in the Great Exhibition like a dingy chandelier drop) has now—after an expenditure of 2,000/- in bringing it to light—been finally set in an exquisite circle of small diamonds, and made the 'Mountain of Light' on a most graceful tiara of diamonds for the brow of Queen Victoria. To show a jewel of this character to numbers, and to due advantage, is impossible; but by the kind invitation of Mr. Garrard, of the Haymarket, we had the opportunity of examining and admiring it before it was sent on Friday week in its new setting to Buckingham Palace.—The old setting as worn by Ranjeet Singh has been preserved, with beautiful counterfeits of the stones as they were seen on the arm of the Lion of Lahore. The large rubies surrendered to Great Britain on the same occasion remain, with their Persian inscriptions untouched,—as we hope, indeed, they will long remain.

A model by Mr. Wyon has been selected by the committee for a memorial to the memory of the late Mr. G. R. Porter, of the Board of Trade. The monument, we understand, is to be erected in the churchyard at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells,—and a print of it is to be sent to each subscriber to the fund.

In order that the instruction which the public were deriving from the inspection of the Queen's porcelain at Marlborough House may not be interrupted, Her Majesty has permitted a second series of specimens to be made from the collections at Buckingham Palace and exhibited at Marlborough House. This series is more numerous and varied, and in some respects even finer, than that recently removed.—It consists chiefly of Old Indian of the highest order, and of an extensive series of Sévres illustrating the styles of different epochs of that royal manufactory. Among these will be found a curious déjeuner service produced immediately after Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, in which the fitness of porcelain decoration is altogether sacrificed to an affection of forms and ornaments belonging to the age of the Pharaohs,—also some very fine jewelled cups, and a superb bowl of hard porcelain which was executed expressly for Louis Seize.—Lord Faversham has also sent to Marlborough House some of his turquoise Sévres porcelain for public exhibition.

"I would take leave to suggest," asks a Correspondent, "whether it might not prove advantageous to the National Gallery and to the public if the same course were pursued there as is now adopted in the Department of Practical Art at Marlborough House. 'To enable us,' say the officers of that department to obtain the best advice in our purchases, 'a rule has been established by the Board of Trade that as far as practicable, all objects proposed to be purchased shall be exhibited publicly in the museum beforehand.' I believe if this system were pursued at the National Gallery it would be attended with public benefit, as there are many professional persons whose opinion would be invaluable in regard to their judgment in pictures before they were purchased or too large a sum paid for them."—The suggestion is a good one "as far as practicable"—but we think our Correspondent will see, like ourselves, that there are many cases in which such a rule could not be enforced.

The "ugly" portrait, as we hear from Paris, has been withdrawn from the shop-windows of that capital,—with a view to preventing the repetition of such unflattering exhibitions as the one to which we lately referred. It is said, we know not on what authority, that M. David, the artist employed on the new work, has received special orders not to make the august person of Majesty laughable. Time will show whether this be an attainable condition,—for of all people in the world the French like to mock and jeer their chosen idols. Who does not remember the ludicrous nicknames by which the first Napoleon was known?—and has not everybody laughed at the famous *poire* portrait that so much overturned the gravities of Louis Philippe?

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—FRIDAY, March 18, will be again performed Mendelsohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Mozart's "Requiem." Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. The Orchestra, the most eminent available. In the ticket price will consist of (including postage) Box, nearly 70 Performers. The Subscription is One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum, and in each of the past three years included Eleven Concerts. Parties now entering will be entitled to Four Tickets for the above performance.—Tickets obtained and Subscriptions received at the Society's Office, No. 8, in Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, Patron.—Members having nominations are requested to forward the Name and Address of Candidates to the Director at their earliest convenience.—The Tickets will be issued in a few days to those who have not declined their Subscription.—No expense will be spared to render the Musician's Hall, the Hall, and Middle Class Societies of (including postage) Box, nearly 70 Performers. The Subscriptions are One, Two, or Three Guineas per annum, and in each of the past three years included Eleven Concerts. Parties now entering will be entitled to Four Tickets for the above performance.—Tickets obtained and Subscriptions received at the Society's Office, No. 8, in Exeter Hall.

MATINEES.—The RECORD of 1859 may be had on application to Cramer & Co., Regent Street, where Subscriptions are received and all particulars J. ELLA, Director.

QUARTETT ASSOCIATION, under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—MM. SALINTON, COOPER, HILL, and PIATTI beg most respectfully to inform the members and friends that they will meet on the SIX MATINEES during the months of April, May, and June, commencing on THURSDAY, April 14, at Wills's Rooms, St. James's. A pianist of the first eminence will be engaged for each Meeting. Critical analyses of the compositions selected for performance by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, will be annexed to the Programme.—Subscriptions for the Six Matinees, £1. 10s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d.—Subscribers will receive a Medal, Address, Co. 210, Grosvenor Square, Regent Street; Leader & Cock, 15, New Bond Street; S. A. Turner, 19, Poultry, City; M. Salinton, 4, Cork Street, Bond Street; Signor Piatti, 50, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park; and of Mr. Cooper, 3, Windsor Cottages, Haverstock Hill.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Alpheus: Ouverture pour le Piano à Quatre Mains. Op. 15.—*Allegro Maestoso pour le Pianoforte, avec Accompagnement d'Orchestre.* Op. 16. By Emanuel Aguilar.—These compositions possess the merits and defects which we have remarked in former productions by their painstaking author. Mr. Emanuel Aguilar must be credited with great ambition and a certain amount of constructive skill; but he is not very happy in his first ideas. Whatever may be the notions current on the subject,—whatever be the precedents adduced of composers who could build fugues on any chance-medley of the notes of the scale, or symphonies on a phrase apparently so simple and unimportant as the leading phrase of Beethoven's c minor Symphony,—there is great security (for young composers especially) in the first idea being felicitous. Mr. Aguilar in his 'Alpheus' shows himself to be somewhat too vague; and in his 'Allegro Maestoso' to have been set a-going by the *finale* to Mendelssohn's second *Pianoforte Concerto*. The latter, however, will be found a fair exercise for agility,—and is extremely difficult.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—A moderate paragraph must suffice by way of account of the principal novelties in chamber music publicly given since Monday last. Herr Pauer's graceful *Caprice*, claims a line. Uncommon praise, again, is due to his masterly performance from memory of Beethoven's *Sonata*, Op. 111, in c minor; a composition on which a chapter might be written—so rich is it in idea, so grand in style, and (when executed as on Wednesday) so easy of comprehension. Beethoven is the only composer, in our knowledge, who could write an *adagio molto* with variations without the movement becoming tiresome and oppressive. His picturesqueness and variety of resource are even greater in this example than in the more familiar *adagio* to his *grand trio* in B flat, where contrast of instruments could be employed to vary the form and the spirit of the changes and to keep interest alive.—What a total difference is there betwixt this *Sonata*, No. 111, and Beethoven's earlier *Sonata*, No. 3, Op. 10, which figured in the programme of Mr. Ella's *Third Winter Evening* on Thursday! That the latter is one of the works rendering idle all cut-and-dry talk about "periods" in a composer's originality, must be felt by all familiar with it,—especially in its second and fourth movements, which are among its master's grandest and most individual inspirations. The movement *largo e mesto* is wrought up and amplified into a climax of passion as impressive as any existing in the fullest piece of orchestral music. The freakish, capricious, interrupted *rondo*, again, so full of meaning (but to which a touch too much

of meaning on the part of the player would be utterly fatal) is no less unique in point of composition,—no less exigent of delicacy, taste, steadiness and subtlety in the pianist. The reading and rendering of this *Sonata* by Herr Halle cannot be surpassed.

A word remains to be said on the vocal music of Wednesday and Thursday Evenings. For Herr Pauer, Miss Birch sang two of the very elegant German songs by Mr. S. W. Waley which have been mentioned in the *Athenæum*.—At Mr. Ella's *Winter Evening* the vocalist was Madame Doris. This Lady has that foreign warmth which is welcome as compared with the chill slackness which may be described as the characteristic of English songstress. Her voice, a rich *mezzo-soprano*, appears to have undergone the mal-treatment to which *mezzo-sopranos* are too fond of subjecting themselves—and it is already more strained and tremulous than such a voice need so soon have been. It is possible, however, that Madame Doris would be more effective when singing with an orchestra or on the stage. The song chosen for her was a *lied* by Herr Goldberg.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—*French Plays.*—Mdlle. Luther, who appeared for the first time on Monday evening, belongs to a company of actresses to whom we have nothing equivalent on the English stage. Our "*ingénue*" is usually some experienced matron who has worked herself up into a certain bustle and courage which she passes off for artless innocence. In the personation of girls, the English actress chiefly affects the peasant or the chambermaid; the Lady of seventeen might be sought for in our theatres from Penzance to Berwick-upon-Tweed, and not found. That this is a loss to both authors and public, Mdlle. Luther proved on Monday. Remembering the wonderful tricks upon time practised by Mdlle. Anais, of the *Théâtre Français*, we will not venture to assert that Mdlle. Luther is seventeen,—but in '*Les incertitudes de Rosette*' she looked and acted youth with great freshness, nicety, and nature. The drama, it is true, is somewhat large in its demands on our belief; since, within the short space of one act, a young Lady, fresh from a convent, has to decide betwixt three offers of marriage, made to her in the very instant of her arrival at her uncle's country-seat. Yet she does not decide till she has exhibited girlish indecision in all the fullness of its naivete'. Mdlle. Luther, however, by the ease, sensibility, and skill with which she kept her three suitors in play, contrived to make us feel as if such advantages were blessings of every-day occurrence, falling to the lot of every damsel, and not so oppressive as to bewilder her into making a false choice.—In '*Livre trois, chapitre premier*', the actress had a more complex task to perform, as all must admit who recollect the piece in its English dress as '*A Novel Expedient*'. She is a bride, who, to rid her house of an old friend of her husband's (in order that she may have that husband entirely to herself), resorts to a stratagem by which three persons are all but ruined. Knowing that Octave is a man of honour and sincerely attached to his host, Lucile gets up a scene for his benefit,—pretending that she is that most unfortunate of beings, a woman who does not love her husband, and whose heart has gone precisely in the direction where a young wife's heart should not go, in the hope that the guest, out of delicacy, will retire, since he cannot requite her sad passion. Her stratagem, however, is detected by Octave, who appears to believe her in earnest. Instead of showing the expected chivalry on the occasion, he torments her with a pretended response to her pretended unhappy passion,—the inopportune appearance of Lucile's husband very nearly converting the jest into earnest pistol-work. Throughout these scenes, Mdlle. Luther played very well. Her sentimental declaration was overcome,—her terror when the tables were turned on her was both comical and touching. The foolish, giddy, jealous little woman seemed ready to expire of helpless bewilderment and fright. Everything, in short, was well done, and nothing overdone,—save (truth compels us to say) the "lilies and the roses." That natural lady-like French actresses will spoil their looks with the

superfluity of paint that they choose to wear, is a reproach which may fairly be flung in their faces whenever they are disposed to criticize our "English awkwardness on two left legs."—No excess of red and white, however, would prevent Mdlle. Luther from becoming a favourite with our French playgoers,—and firmly did she establish herself in their good graces on Monday evening.—Mr. Mitchell announces that M. Ravel will remain until Easter,—and that M. Lafont will make his first appearance on Monday evening next.

DRURY LANE.—Mrs. Mowatt's pretty play of 'Armand,' and the slight and inefficient drama of 'The Casket of Jewels,' have been put up as "stop-gaps," until a new piece can be got ready to cover the failure of 'Louis the Eleventh.' In both the productions named, Mr. Davenport and Miss Vining have appeared, and performed the principal characters with credit. But houses have been thin, and cold.

OLYMPIC.—A Miss Davenport, daughter of a former manager of this theatre, has been "starring" this week in *Juliet*, *Pauline*, and other characters. Several years ago, this lady attempted a similar line of parts on the same stage. This repetition is an instance of the triumph of hope over experience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is said, that 'Oberon' will be the opening opera for the coming season at Covent Garden.—Ere long, however, we shall have Mr. Gye's programme.—Meanwhile, we are told that Madame Castellan has arrived; and we learn from the *France Musique* that Mdlle. Bosio is engaged at Covent Garden for the entire season.

At the instance of Sir Charles Fox, a meeting was convoked by Dr. Wyld for Thursday last, to discuss the plans and arrangements for the *New Philharmonic Concert Hall*.

We have the following from a Correspondent.—Your news of the improvement and increase of Prince Albert's Regimental Band is satisfactory; but would it not be even more valuable than increase and improvement of this and any other military band, if a general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, that these bands should, when practicable and whenever weather permitted, play twice or three times a week in the public parks, walks and grounds throughout England or Britain. Kensington Gardens has, twice a week, a band,—but why has not the Regent's Park, Victoria Park (the marines played here a few days last year), Hyde Park, Green Park, St. James's Park or Gardens, Greenwich Park, &c., &c.?

The *Gazette Musique* states, that a singing society of Colognese gentlemen has entered into engagements with Mr. Mitchell to give some concerts in London during the season. Such an idea, we know, was entertained during the Great Exhibition year,—and the profits of the meditated performances were, then, destined to the works at the Cathedral of Cologne.

Few lovers of Mozart are unaware of the existence of the Thematic Catalogue of his MSS. published, in 1841, by Herr André, of Offenbach. We are induced, however, to remind amateurs and professors of the existence of such a document, from being informed that a large portion of the MS. treasures specified therein—including the g minor and the 'Jupiter' Symphonies, the Pianoforte Quartett in c minor, and other of Mozart's compositions no less important—are still undispersed.—It is added, that Herr Pauer, who is permanently established in London, has been entrusted with the disposal of the collection. We suspect, however, that the principal market for musical autographs may be found—not in England, but in America.

Our friends across the Atlantic appear resolved not only themselves to coin new and strange words,—but also to cause us to coin them. How is it possible, by any known combination of Saxon noun and adjective, to describe that feature in their manners which may be concisely designated as "Heroine worship,"—the heroine being a stage heroine!—We have successively recounted some of the most grotesque acts of homage to which "poetical licence" ever urged an intellectual and cultivated people;—we have narrated how Mdlle. Fanny Elssler was invited, with "churchwarden and beadle" solemnities, to sit in the very own pew of a Presbyterian Minister,

[MAR. 5, '53]

on a given Sunday morning—as a high testimony to her popularity and of his respect;—we have recorded how an anonymous planet was ordered out of the unvisited tracts of the firmament to make its curtesy to Mdlle. Jenny Lind, when she deigned to honour the stars (without the stripes) of America with a peep;—we have mentioned the Rehearsal Bible, the other day at Boston, presented to Madame Sontag, as a volume more unique in its origin and illustrations than the most curious copy of the “Breeches Bible” ever quaintly bound by the quaintest bibliomaniac—nay, than the hawked-about Bowyer Bible itself;—but, really, a recent act of a legislative assembly on behalf of Molle. Albion transcends all former Transatlantic transcendentalisms, and is hardly to be credited even on American report—transcribed “as under” from one of the American papers.—

During the discussion of Saturday evening theatricals, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 31st instant, the question took quite an eccentric episode. Mr. Coggswell, of Bedford, instinctively espied the charming Albion in one of the galleries. It touched him in the tenderest of places. He and others gave expression to their various feelings. The *Boston Journal* describes the scene as follows:—“Mr. Coggswell, of Bedford, moved to lay the orders of the day on the table, with a view to his offering a motion having reference to a distinguished lady now in the gallery of the House (Mdlle. Albion). The house concurred by a vote of 83 to 49. Mr. Coggswell rose to present his motion, but sundry voices called for an adjournment. The question was put and negatived by a vote of 133 to 63.—Mr. Coggswell then rose and said, that a distinguished lady being now present in the eastern gallery of the House, as a mark of respect to her, and as a duty he owed to his constituents, he moved that Mdlle. Albion be allowed to take a seat in the body of the House.—Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, rose, and with manifest feeling said:—‘Mr. Speaker, I move that the motion be rejected.’—Mr. Prince, of Essex, moved to amend the motion, so as to provide that Mdlle. Albion sat next to the member for Bedford (Mr. Coggswell).—Mr. Coggswell, I accept the amendment.—Mr. Thompson, of Boston, said, that as the lady had left the House, the gentleman from Bedford would, perhaps, withdraw his motion.—Several demands were made for an adjournment, but Mr. Butler, of Lowell, had the floor, and was proceeding to speak, when the Speaker declared that the subject before the House admitted of no debate.—The greatest confusion prevailed, over and above all of which Mr. Butler's voice was heard demanding a hearing. On the understanding that his remarks were to be specially devoted to a question of order, Mr. Butler was granted a hearing, when he said, ‘Mr. Speaker, a lady, sir—and it is not, therefore, decorous to make sport of a lady. I trust, sir, that this matter will come to an end.’—Mr. Coggswell then withdrew his motion.—Mr. Thompson, of Boston, said: ‘I trust, Mr. Speaker, that no notice of this proceeding will be put upon the records of the House.’—The Speaker: It shall be so. No notice will be made of the motion on the journal of the clerk.—A motion to adjourn was then made and agreed to—the House meantime, and for several minutes previously, being in a state of great excitement and confusion.”

—No comment can add to the intrinsic absurdity of this. If the above be the real story of a real scene the tender Mr. Coggswell must henceforth occupy a place among the large company of heroine worshippers in America even prouder than that of Mr. Ossian Dodge, whose chivalrous *Jenny Lind's dotary* is not forgotten.

Madame De la Grange, Madame Biscottini-Florio, and Signor Rossi are about shortly to appear at the Italian Opera in Paris.—A Mdlle. Besson has made her *début* as *danseuse* at the *Grand Opéra*.—Signor Alari has received an appointment as accompanist in the Imperial Chapel. The musical season in Paris seems to be this year singularly devoid of interest.

The *Indépendance Belge* (which may be styled as about the most amusing journal of the day in right of its truths and its fictions in the shape of news) announces the formation of a new Philharmonic Society at Sourabaya, in the island of Java.—This Society is said to consist of two hundred and fifty performing members, and to have given its first Concert on Christmas Day, when was performed a selection of sacred music by Handel, Orlando Lasso, Palestrina, Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven.

Mr. Buckstone will open his Haymarket management without any material alteration in either the conduct or the repairs of the theatre. But advantage will be taken of the first recess to effect important changes in both company and performances. Then, also, it is intended that the interior of the theatre shall be reconstructed:—the area of the pit will be enlarged, and the boxes, we believe, will be carried up higher.

A new five-act tragedy by the author of ‘Civilization’ is announced as in preparation at the City

of London Theatre. Mr. Charles Pitt, who is now there starring in Shaksperian parts, will probably enact its hero.

Another glance or two at ‘The Dramatic Register for 1852’ will prove to be not without interest. We find, for instance, that during the year no fewer than eleven different versions of ‘Uncle Tom's Cabin’ were played at as many different theatres. The total number of new productions registered is 225,—not 236, as stated in our last paper. The difference is occasioned by the pieces derived from foreign sources being set down in the ‘Register’ under their original as well as their translated titles. The obvious and more convenient arrangement would be, to give the English title the substantive place, and merely to indicate its foreign one by a parenthesis. The compiler, in his next edition, will do well to rid himself of this cumbersome system of “double entry” altogether, and to adopt the more compendious and usual arrangement.—High as either figure is, however, we learn that both much understate the actual sum of new dramatic productions during the past twelvemonth. Many omissions have been pointed out to us; and our authority (a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the minor theatres,) calculates that some score of new pieces, at least, should be added to this “Index of Playbills, Newspapers, and other temporary Records.” The Registry at present, therefore, must be regarded as a somewhat tentative experiment; but even in that shape it is proportionately useful. When more matured in its form and complete in its information, it may be made an Annual Record of much value,—and minister clear conceptions on points on which it is evident that our notions have hitherto been very confused.

MISCELLANEA

Photographic Paper.—A Correspondent sends us the following ingenious method of preparing iodized paper.—“The new plan of using an air-pump I have no doubt answers admirably,—the paper, when under the exhausted receiver, is completely freed from the particles of air which so obstinately adhere to it, preventing the free access of the chemical solutions; so that I conclude it must be completely and evenly saturated with the silver salt. But an air-pump is expensive and cumbersome. I have for some time past attained the same end very simply as follows.—Having cut my paper somewhat larger than the picture, I fold up the margins all round, so as to form a shallow paper-pan; this is placed on a clean piece of plate glass; I now pour into it freely the usual solution of iodide of silver in hydriodate of potass, and by a few rapid movements of ‘va-et-vient,’ the paper in a second or two is completely flooded. I continue to wave the fluid over the paper until it acquires a violet tint—(some kinds of paper are slow to acquire this colour, but I always find the sheets that are most tinted produce the best pictures);—the excess of iodide is now poured off, and the paper pinned up to dry. As soon as it is dry, I wash it in many waters, making a point of not continuing this washing for more than ten or fifteen minutes. In this way, I get a paper thoroughly and most evenly impregnated with a thick body of iodide of silver, ensuring a fine uniform tone to the negatives.

THOS. L. MANSELL, A.B. M.D.
Guernsey, 8, Union Street.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C. N.—A Subscriber—Move On—J. H. K.—J. P.—A. G. M.—received.

H. C. S.—This Correspondent, who writes to us on the subject of the ‘Birth of the Popular Tale’ as rendered by Mr. Thorpe in his ‘Yule-Tide Stories,’ is entirely mistaken in her notion of plagiarism. There is no more plagiarism in this case than in the case of any other story in the collection. Mr. Thorpe and the writer whom she names drew from a common source for their several purposes.

LIVERPOOL ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Secretary informs us, that the published ‘Proceedings’ of this Society, reviewed by us last week [p. 253] refer to only the first two Sessions of that body. The second volume, containing the Proceedings of the third and fourth Sessions, will, he expects, make its appearance in the autumn.

Erratum.—P. 260, col. 3.—In the report of Mr. Toynbee's paper read, on the 17th Inst., at the Royal Society, the words, ‘*of resonance*,’ have been omitted after the word ‘*production*,’ in the thirty-ninth line.

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